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JORDAN DISTRICT, ON
AGENCY

4.00 Drs. Iran.....115 Rob. Oman.....1,000 Rob.
Austria.....22 S. Israel.....1,200 Lev. Qatar.....1,200 Rob.
Belgium.....6,700 Drs. Italy.....1,000 Lira. Costa Rica.....1,200 Rob.
Denmark.....30 Dkr. Jordan.....400 Dr. Rep. of Ireland.....70 P.
Finland.....1,200 Drs. Luxembourg.....200 Franc. Saudi Arabia.....700 S.
Germany.....1,200 Drs. Norway.....500 Kr. Spain.....1,200 P.
Greece.....100 Drs. Sweden.....1,000 S.
Egypt.....1,200 Drs. Luxembourg.....50 Lira. Switzerland.....2,500 S.
France.....6,000 F. Mexico.....1,200 Esc. Turkey.....1,200 Drs.
Germany.....270 D.M. Morocco.....800 Dr. U.A.E.....700 Drs.
Great Britain.....100 P. Netherlands.....100 P. U.S. M.L. 1,000 Drs.
Greece.....100 Drs. Norway.....800 Nkr. Yugoslavia.....500 D.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1987

Seoul Official Quits After Disclosure of Police Torture

LATE NEWS

13th Daily Gain Is Dow Record

The Dow Jones industrial average of blue chip stocks set a record Thursday in New York, posting its 13th straight daily gain. The average, which finished above 2,100 for the first time Monday, closed up 1.97 at 2,104.47. The average set its previous 12-day record in December 1970. Page 8.

INSIDE TODAY



Boris Becker lost both his poise and his match Tuesday in the Australian Open. Page 15.

GENERAL NEWS

Ireland's coalition cabinet collapsed in a budget dispute and elections were set. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

In IBM, said its profit plunged 42.2 percent in its fourth period, far worse than had been generally expected. Page 9.

Morgan Grenfell's chief executive resigned, a victim of the Guinness scandal. Page 9.

Reuters

SEOUL — The South Korean interior minister, Kim Chang Hoh, resigned Tuesday following the disclosure that student had been tortured to death while in police custody.

President Chun Doo Hwan made a public apology over the incident. He named Chung Ho Yong, a former general, to replace Mr. Kim.

South Korea's national police chief, Kang Min Chang, formally acknowledged on Monday that Park Jong Chol, 21, died of suffocation last week after his head was forced into water in a bathtub during a police interrogation.

Mr. Park was a third-year student majoring in linguistics at Seoul National University. According to a Seoul newspaper, he had twice been arrested in connection with anti-government demonstrations and had been sentenced to 10 months in jail. He had not served the sentence, however, because it was suspended for two months.

Mr. Kim said Tuesday that he and Mr. Kang had decided to resign to take political and moral responsibility for torture. He was speaking to reporters shortly after Mr. Chung ordered the police force to make every effort to prevent any repetition of such an incident.

In his acknowledgment Monday, Mr. Kang said two officers of a police unit tried to make Mr. Park talk by plunging his head into water. The youth suffocated when his throat was forced against the bathtub rim. Mr. Kang said.

On Tuesday, President Chun told the interior minister: "I express my deep regrets about the unexpected incident coming at a time when our police have been making sustained efforts to develop into a democratic force by standing at the vanguard of safeguarding freedom and human rights of the citizens."

Call for an Inquiry

John Burgess of The Washington Post reported earlier from Tokyo.

South Korea's main opposition party had demanded a special investigation.

See KOREA, Page 2.



Korean students carry a picture of Park Jong Chol, a student tortured to death by the police. Above, Kang Min Chang, the police chief, one of two officials who resigned.

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Missile and air strikes killed more civilians in cities in Iran and Iraq, as Iran reported another advance toward Iraq's second-largest city, Basra, on the southern battlefield.

Iran fired a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad early Tuesday, and a military spokesman there said that several people had been killed or wounded and houses and shops damaged.

The missile, believed to be a Soviet-made Scud B, was the fifth to hit the Iraqi capital in 10 days in a flare-up of the air war coinciding with the Iranian offensive toward Basra.

Iraq initiated air strikes against at least four Iranian cities within two hours of the missile's impact.

The Iranian news agency reported that eight persons had been wounded in Isfahan, south of Tehran. The agency said that anti-aircraft fire had driven the planes away from other Iranian cities.

Iran has reported more than 1,100 civilians killed and 2,300 wounded in Iraqi air and missile attacks since Jan. 9, when Iran began the offensive. Iraqi casualties have been given as more than 700 dead or wounded in Iranian air strikes.

In ground fighting, the Iranian news agency reported further Iranian advances in the offensive near Basra. It said troops were reported to have crossed the Jasim River six miles (10 kilometers) east of Basra on Sunday had pushed forward again in heavy fighting Monday night.

The news agency put Iraqi casualties at 100 at more than 30,000 dead or wounded. Tehran

Radio said that two Iraqi brigadier generals, 10 colonels and 10 majors were among 2,150 prisoners of war.

Iraqi military sources said Tuesday that Iranian losses had amounted to 90,000 dead or wounded in the 3d Army Corps area east of Basra. Another 10,000 Iranian casualties were reported from a separate offensive on the central front northeast of Baghdad.

■ **No Breakthrough Is Seen**

David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

U.S. officials sought Monday to counter the impression that Iranian forces were about to break through Iraqi defenses at Basra.

"There has not been a major Iranian breakthrough," said one official. "The Iranians are not much

See GULF, Page 2.

Door Still Open, Deng Declares

But Leader Speaks Cautiously of Economic Reforms

By Daniel Sutherland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping, the senior Chinese leader, said Tuesday that China needed to open up further to the outside world, but he seemed less forceful in his advocacy of economic reforms than before.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Mr. Deng was making his first public comments since Hu Yaobang was forced to resign the Communist Party leadership last week.

The removal of Mr. Hu followed demonstrations for freer expression and democracy in China.

Mr. Deng said: "If there are any shortcomings in implementing our open policy, the main one is that China needs further opening." The official Xinhua news agency reported.

Diplomats said that Mr. Deng's comments were intended to reassure foreign governments and businesses that the policy of encouraging foreign investment in China and importing foreign technology and management techniques will continue.

But one diplomat said he saw signs in some of the statements from other Chinese officials that might signal a slowdown in Mr. Deng's economic changes.

Mr. Deng was more cautious in his remarks Tuesday than he had been in the past.

According to Xinhua, Mr. Deng attributed China's success in the past eight years partly to "self-reliance." The language is milder than phrases the Chinese leader was using a few months ago.

"Our goals are now realistic and practical," Mr. Deng told Mr. Mugabe. "China's mistakes committed a few years ago were due to over-demanding and excessive speed, disregarding the country's realities."

He added, "The first step toward genuine political independence is to get rid of poverty."

The Chinese leader also emphasized the defense of the socialist system; previously he had emphasized flexibility and "socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Conservative officials who have been critical of some aspects of Mr. Deng's changes, meanwhile, made their views public in the official

People's Daily newspaper Tuesday.

The conservatives have gained stature in ideological and cultural matters following the student demonstrations last month that led to Mr. Hu's downfall. On Tuesday, for the first time, the conservatives seemed to be trying to extend their gains to economics.

The People's Daily carried a front page article reporting the views of members of the National People's Congress who were unanimous in their emphasis on centralized planning, in contrast to the decentralization and use of market incentives promoted by Mr. Deng.

The article quoted Huang Huai, a former foreign minister and vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, as saying that attention must be paid to centralized economic planning.

Xu Dixin, a member of the standing committee, said: "We cannot negate the planned economy completely and the advocacy of high consumption is unrealistic."

The People's Daily reported that some members of local people's

See CHINA, Page 2.

EC Will Provide Food for Poor in Europe's Chill

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal drug investigators uncovered evidence last fall that the American flight crews secretly ferrying arms to the Nicaraguan rebels were smuggling cocaine and other drugs on their return trips to the United States. Reagan administration officials have said.

When the crew members, based in El Salvador, learned that Drug Enforcement Administration agents were investigating their activities, one of them warned that they had White House protection, the officials said Monday.

The officials' concern increased in light of the recent disclosure that Colonel North had told the Federal Bureau of Investigation in October to stop investigating Southern Air Transport, the Miami air-freight company involved in the contra

flight crews, not for the benefit of the rebels, who are known as contras, or anyone else. Several unrelated government investigations have suggested but never proved that the contras themselves have smuggled drugs to raise cash for their war effort.

Still, early this month, word of this incident began circulating in the White House and in other government agencies, and some senior officials became "very, very worried that Ollie really had stopped that investigation, and this would be the next big scandal" in the Iran-contra affair, a former White House official said, using Colonel North's nickname.

The officials' concern increased in light of the recent disclosure that Colonel North had told the Federal Bureau of Investigation in October to stop investigating Southern Air Transport, the Miami air-freight company involved in the contra

See DRUGS, Page 2

BRUSSELS — The European Community will give hundreds of tons of food from its surplus supplies to Europe's needy under an emergency aid plan.

Community ministers approved the plan, proposed by the EC's Executive Commission, on Monday night. It is designed to provide relief for the poor affected by the cold weather that has hit much of Europe.

The ministers approved the expenditure of up to 50 million European Currency Units (\$56 million) before the plan is reviewed by senior officials of the 12 EC member nations. The aid will be provided through March 31.

Dairy products, beef, olive oil, sugar and wheat will be made available through the Red Cross and Caritas organizations.

Republicans Give Helms Rank on Foreign Panel

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina unexpectedly defeated Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana on Tuesday for the post of ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senate Republicans, meeting to choose between the Southern conservative and the Midwestern moderate, voted 24-17 to give Mr. Helms the seat. Four Republicans were absent and did not vote.

The vote overruled a 7-0 vote by Republican members of the committee on Jan. 6 in favor of Mr. Lugar, who was Foreign Relations Committee chairman when the Republicans controlled the Senate in the last Congress. The chairman

now is Mr. Helms, holding the ranking minority seat on the Foreign Relations Committee, will be considered the unofficial spokesman on foreign policy for the Republicans in the Senate.

The ranking minority member also controls a third of the panel's budget, including the hiring of nine



Senator Jesse Helms

staff members, and can heavily influence minority reports.

Because the ranking minority member often accompanies the chairman to the White House for policy discussions, the post also can be one of pivotal influence.

Senator Helms's conservative views on many issues, including U.S. policy toward South Africa and support for the Nicaraguan rebels, are sharply different from those of Mr. Lugar and of the committee's chairman, Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island.

Mr. Helms, who had portrayed the battle with Mr. Lugar as a defense of the Senate's seniority traditions, said later: "The seniority system won today. It was never a personality contest."

Among those supporting Mr. Helms was Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, a liberal who said that while he had substantial political differences with Mr. Helms, the seniority system should be upheld.

Mr. Helms was elected to the Senate in 1972; Mr. Lugar was elected in 1976. Both men joined the committee in January 1979.

Mr. Lugar, saying that the se-

niory system has often been disregarded in committee assignments, asserted that the post should be decided on the views and leadership abilities of the candidates.

He asserted that the leadership centered on ideological differences with Mr. Helms, particularly with South Africa and Chile.

Mr. Helms said: "For the conservatives in the Republican Party to have a conservative voice on the Foreign Relations panel."

Mr. Helms, a spokesman for the Conservative Caucus, said the political action group set up telephone banks and sent out letters to Mr. Helms. "It was time," Mr. Helms said, "for the conservatives in the Republican Party to have a conservative voice on the Foreign Relations panel."

Mr. Helms, the chief prosecutor, said the three suspects had to be released because there was not enough evidence to charge them.

The police have kept an almost total news blackout on details of the Palme investigation, but Swedish newspapers have speculated for months that the inquiry was focusing on Kurdish extremists. Two men identified as Kurdish political activists were questioned about the case last month.

A police statement said several of the Kurds taken into custody Tuesday were connected with the Kurdish Workers Party, a Marxist-Leninist group suspected of ordering the killing of at least two defectors from its ranks in Sweden, and of Kurdish dissidents elsewhere.

Members of the group reported

3 Questioned, Released In Palme Investigation

By Juris Kazz
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — The police here briefly held three men for questioning Tuesday in connection with the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme. But before the end of the day they were released because of what Stockholm's chief prosecutor called insufficient evidence.

The handling of the incident focused new attention on the failure of the police to bring charges in the slaying. Mr. Palme was shot and killed on a Stockholm street on Feb. 26, 1986.

The Stockholm police commissioner, Hans Holmer, was publicly rebuked in December by Sweden's chief law officer for his handling of the investigation. The government has resisted pressure to replace Mr. Holmer.

Tuesday's developments underscored reports in the Swedish press of serious dissension between police investigators, led by Mr. Holmer, and the prosecutors who eventually would have to gain a conviction. The prosecutors are headed by Claes Zeime.

The three men were among 20

persons, 12 of them Kurds, who were rounded up Tuesday in police raids in connection with Mr. Palme's killing and the murder of a Kurd in November 1985.

Mr. Holmer officially confirmed Tuesday, for the first time, that Kurdish extremists were his prime suspect in the shooting of Mr. Palme.

Mr. Zeime, the chief prosecutor, said the three suspects had to be released because there was not enough evidence to charge them.

The police have kept an almost total news blackout on details of the Palme investigation, but Swedish newspapers have speculated for months that the inquiry was focusing on Kurdish extremists. Two men identified as Kurdish political activists were questioned about the case last month.

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Members of the group reported

that ended Alan Bond's hopes of defending the trophy he won

from the United States in 1983, and led to acrimony between the leaders of the two Australian yachting syndicates. Page 15.



Palestinian Clashes With Israelis on the West Bank

An Israeli soldier arrests a Palestinian in the West Bank town of Nablus on Tuesday. The youth allegedly threw stones at a member of the security detail guarding Defense Minister Yitzhak

Rabin, who was meeting with the mayor of Nablus in the town hall at the time. Witnesses said the Israeli soldiers stopped the Palestinian around before taking him to the police station.

European Parliament Elects a Conservative From U.K. as Leader

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament elected Sir Henry Plumb, a Conservative, as its new president on Tuesday.

Sir Henry, the first Briton to win the Parliament's presidency, defeated Enrique Barón Crespo, a Spanish Socialist, on a 241-236 vote in the third round of balloting. There were 16 invalid votes cast and 25 deputies failed to appear for the election.

Officials said the five-vote margin marked the closest victory in the Parliament's history.

"It has been a nail-biting exercise," said Sir Henry, 61, a farmer. "But it was a very healthy and a very dignified campaign."

Sir Henry, chairman of the Parliament's Conservative group and former head of Britain's National Farmers Union, was given an ovation by center-right deputies when the election result was announced.

He succeeds Pierre Pélissier, 79, a French Christian Democrat. Mr. Pélissier chose to forgo a second term in favor of a younger man.

Sir Henry's victory followed a surprisingly hectic race for the presidency of the Parliament. He assumes the largely ceremonial post at the head of an institution that is frequently described as strong on symbolism but short on real power over European Community affairs.

The 518 deputies, elected to five-year terms by community voters, include Robert Hersant, the conservative French publisher, and Alberto Moravia, the leftist Italian writer. There also are a smattering of big-name politicians, although most of the deputies are relatively unknown.

Sir Henry, the favorite, bounced back from a bad showing in the first round. He initially fell behind Mr. Barón after about 50 center-right deputies apparently cast their secret ballots for Mano Pannella, a member of Italian Radical Party.

But Mr. Barón failed to get an absolute majority, so voting continued. Sir Henry gained in the second round and achieved an absolute majority on the third try.

Many of those voting against Sir Henry, who speaks only English, believed he was not sufficiently European for the job, sources said. The dissidents also feared he was too close to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mr. Barón, 42, was characterized as a young, energetic leader who represented "Europeanism." He speaks several languages, is close to him said.

"It looked like he has had a breakthrough," said a source, who asked not to be identified.

"He also is accused of complicity in a failed attempt on the life of the U.S. consul-general in Strasbourg, Robert Onan Homme, in 1984.

■ **Group Threatens Italy**

A previously unknown group calling itself God's Partisans threatened Tuesday to initiate terrorist attacks against Italy for allegedly mistreating two jailed comrades, The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

■ **Decision Due on Abdallah**

The French justice authorities will decide on Jan. 28 whether to

execute Mr. Hamadei if he is con-



Sir Henry Plumb

Prime Minister Felipe González and was an opponent of Franco.

Although Mr. Barón enlisted strong support on the left, he failed to gain centrist backing. He apparently suffered from the fact that he has been in the European Parliament for little longer than a year and was appointed to his seat rather than elected.

Sir Henry, who joined the EC with Portugal last year, has not yet organized elections for the European Parliament. They will be held later this year.

Coalition Falls In Dispute on Irish Budget

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's coalition cabinet collapsed Tuesday in a dispute over the budget, making general elections next month virtually certain.

The four cabinet ministers who resigned represent the Labor Party, the junior coalition partner of Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael party. They said they could not accept proposed budget cuts that would affect salaried workers and low-income families.

The deputy prime minister Richard Spring, one of the four who resigned, said that the cutbacks that would be required by Mr. FitzGerald's budget "are not just."

"They fail to spread the burden of our financial problems," he said.

Finance Minister John Bruton was known to be demanding cutbacks of about \$450 million in social welfare spending. The budget has been delayed.

Mr. FitzGerald nominated replacements for the four ministers. He said the foreign minister, Peter Barry, would replace Mr. Spring as deputy prime minister while retaining the foreign affairs portfolio.

The prime minister briefed President Patrick Hillery on the situation, but would not say what his next move would be.

The Labor Party's withdrawal dealt the final blow to Mr. FitzGerald's parliamentary majority, which for weeks had existed only on the technicality of a single vacant constituency.

Political analysis and most of Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael members of Parliament are expecting an election Feb. 19, nine months ahead of schedule.

Besides Mr. Spring, the others who resigned Tuesday were Liam Kavanagh, the tourism, fisheries and forestry minister; Barry Desmond, the health minister, and Ruairí Quinn, the labor minister.

The coalition's collapse had been expected for some time. Mr. FitzGerald was known to be planning to use the budget as his chief campaign issue against Charles J. Haughey, leader of Fianna Fail and a former prime minister, who has a strong lead in the polls.

The overriding issues in Ireland are the deficit economy, which widened to \$33 billion from \$19 billion under Mr. FitzGerald, and an unemployment level that is a record 18 percent.

Under Mr. FitzGerald, inflation dropped to 4 percent last year from more than 20 percent. However, Ireland's economy has shown no growth for five years.

DRUGS: Contra Affair Reported Linked to Smuggling

(Continued from Page 1)
supply operation and in the Iran arms deals. At that time, Colonel North told the FBI that the investigation would jeopardize negotiations for the release of the American hostages in Lebanon.

Officials also realized that if the new allegation proved true, the White House could be accused of trying to stymie a drug-smuggling investigation at the same time that President Ronald Reagan and other senior officials were carrying out a major, public anti-drug campaign.

Although the drug investigation was not officially closed, it was no longer actively pursued. "It was one of the big smuggling rings anyway," a drug enforcement official said.

Officials from several agencies said that by early last fall the Drug Enforcement Administration office in Guatemala had compiled convincing evidence that the contra military supply operation was smuggling cocaine and marijuana. The Guatemala office is responsible for El Salvador.

According to the officials, after dropping arms in El Salvador, rather than returning to the United

States in empty planes, the pilots stopped on occasion in Panama, a major drug transshipment center, to pick up cocaine or marijuana.

On Oct. 4, a short time after the crew member warned the investigators that he had protection from Colonel North, one of the contra supply planes crashed inside Nicaragua and a crew member, Eugene Hasenpusch, was captured by Sandinist troops. As a result, the supply operation folded, and the crew members scattered.

According to sources, a witness told the FBI last summer of having seen a cargo plane with Southern Air markings at an airfield in Barranquilla, Colombia, in November 1985. The gunman in that killing was caught immediately and is serving a life sentence for murder.

The police said a person was being questioned on suspicion of illegal weapon dealing. The prosecutor and Mr. Holmer indicated that this suspect could have knowledge about the gun used to kill Mr. Palme, which has not been found.

Mr. Zeime stressed that the developments Tuesday did not mean there had been any significant advance in the investigation of the Palme case.

The public differences between

Mr. Zeime and Mr. Holmer appeared to confirm persistent reports in the Swedish press of serious disagreement between the police and prosecutors on the case.

Mr. Holmer denied that there was any animosity, saying: "We have worked together for nine months and we have had good cooperation. But there is a tug-of-war between the police desire to test theories and the prosecutor's considerations in preparing a trial."

Mr. Zeime took over in May 1986 from K.G. Svensson, who re-

signed in a dispute with Mr. Holmer. Mr. Svensson's departure followed a disagreement involving a 33-year-old Swede who was arrested and released in March in connection with the investigation.

Mr. Holmer said the police were investigating other leads in addition to the theory that Kurdish

extremists were involved.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Envoy Blocked Morals Charge

LONDON (UPI) — The U.S. Embassy said Tuesday that an American accused of exposing himself to a girl was allowed to leave Britain without being charged because the U.S. ambassador had refused to waive the man's diplomatic immunity.

The Foreign Office initially had said the man, the husband of a U.S. Embassy employee, had been accused of raping an English girl, but later said the formal charge would have been "gross indecency." The girl's age was not given other than she was of school age.

The 30-year-old man, who claimed diplomatic status as the husband of a member of the U.S. Embassy's technical and administrative staff, returned to the United States with his wife in December 1985. The couple were not identified. The Foreign Office asked Ambassador Charles Price to waive the man's diplomatic immunity so he could be formally charged and prosecuted, but he refused, the spokesman said.

U.S. Said to Shield Contras on Abuses

LONDON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's administration has helped shield Nicaraguan rebels from charges that they abducted, tortured and executed civilian and military captives, the human rights organization Amnesty International said Wednesday.

It said the U.S. government had "in general dismissed such reports of abuses as false or grossly exaggerated" while apparently basing its views on information attributed to the U.S.-backed rebels known as the contras. This has "increased the likelihood that abuses continue to be committed," it said.

In a letter sent Oct. 21 to the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, Amnesty International's secretary-general, Ian Martin, said there were continuing reports of "indiscriminate and often fatal attacks on civilian non-combatants" in Nicaragua.

Widow Urges Lawsuits Against NASA

ROUSTON (AP) — The widow of an astronaut who died in an Apollo spacecraft accident urged the families of crew members killed in the Challenger explosion to file lawsuits, saying NASA and space contractors "don't care anything about you."

"They don't care about me, financially or morally," said Betty Grissom, widow of Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom. Her remarks were contained in a copyright story in the Houston Chronicle on Tuesday. Mr. Grissom was one of three astronauts who died in 1967 when a fire erupted inside their Apollo 1 spacecraft while they were conducting tests at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

Ms. Grissom said she would have received no financial judgment for her husband's death if a Houston lawyer, Ronald D. Kist, had not filed a suit for her in 1972. The suit resulted in a \$350,000 award from North American Rockwell, the prime contractor on the Apollo project.

Fire at U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Station

MOSCOW (AP) — Fire destroyed one of three monitoring stations set up by Soviet and U.S. scientists near the Soviet Union's main nuclear test ground in Kazakhstan, a member of the American team said Tuesday.

The fire near Bayanul, about 120 miles (195 kilometers) northeast of the city of Karaganda in northern Kazakhstan, broke out Saturday in one of the four trailers that make up the seismological station. Soviet officials said they believed it was caused by an electrical short in a heater, according to Fabio Sini of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, California.

Sri Lankan Rebel Is Reported Killed

MADRAS, India (Reuters) — A Tamil militant leader has been killed by a powerful rival group in Jaffna in northern Sri Lanka where Tamil separatists are battling the Colombo government, guerrilla sources said here Tuesday.

They said Mendi, commander of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, was killed last week by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, another rebel group.

Uma Maheswaran of the People's Liberation Organization said the incident was part of the Tigers' strategy to eliminate rival rebel groups and establish supremacy in Jaffna.

For the Record

A 15-month economic emergency in Nigeria declared by the military government in 1985 has been extended for two years, the official gazette said.

The White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, said Tuesday that he would not run for president in 1988 because of fear that his candidacy "would fracture and embitter, not unite, the leadership and rank-and-file of the conservative cause."

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France picked Jacques Valade, a senator from Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic party, on Tuesday as the minister for research and higher education. The former minister resigned after student strikes in December.

The U.S. Republican Party has chosen New Orleans and its Superdome for the party's 1988 presidential convention from Aug. 15-18.

KOREA: Interior Minister Resigns

(Continued from Page 1)
national Assembly investigation and the resignation of senior officials following the disclosure of the student's death. It had pressed for a statement from the president.

"President Chun must personally apologize to the people for this," Kim Young Sam, one of the New Korea Democratic Party's unofficial leaders, said Monday.

The opposition has frequently alleged that the South Korean police use torture against persons arrested on politically related charges. In all but a small number of cases, the government has labeled the charges false. The opposition has frequently claimed unsuccessfully for the resignation of members of Mr. Chun's cabinet.

Two interrogators, Lieutenant Cho Han Kyung, 42, and Sergeant Kang Chin Kyu, 30, were arrested and charged under a law involving special crimes, officials said. A police superintendent, Chon Suk Kim, also was relieved of his duties.

After the death became known last week, the police said Mr. Park died of shock. They formed a special committee to investigate the incident.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, said in a recent report that it knows of many credible reports of torture in South Korea but only two cases of officials being prosecuted for it.

PALME:

3 Men Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)
ly resented the Palme government for having failed to give asylum to one of their colleagues.

Mr. Zeime said charges would be brought against three persons detained Tuesday for complicity in the slaying of a Kurd at a convention hall in Stockholm in November 1985. The gunman in that killing was caught immediately and is serving a life sentence for murder.

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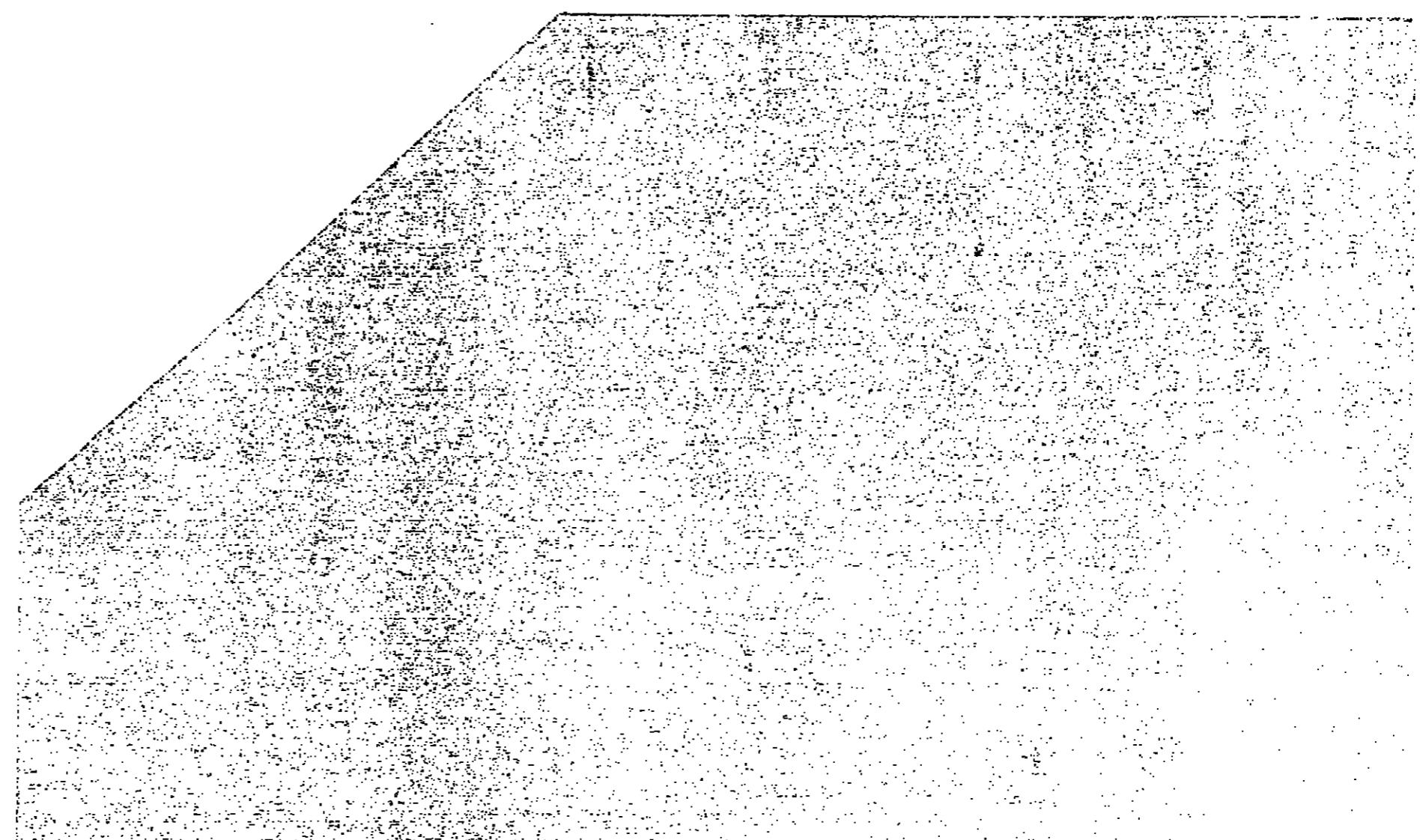
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On the 30th December 1986, the CGE and ITT Telecommunications, in association with the Société Générale de Belgique and Crédit Lyonnais, have decided to group all of their communications activities under the control of a common company based in the Netherlands: Alcatel.

The new group thus constituted immediately presents itself as a world leader in the field of communications.

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CGE AND ITT TELECOMMUNICATIONS: THE WORLDWIDE CONNECTION

Ecuador General Rejects Coup; Congress Seeks To Remove President

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

QUITO, Ecuador — A rebellious air force general who was freed from custody in exchange for President León Febres Cordero has said he would continue to oppose the president by peaceful means but would not participate in a coup attempt.

Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Pazos remained in hiding on Tuesday as the president's opponents in the National Congress prepared to begin a review of Mr. Febres Cordero's conduct that could lead to impeachment proceedings against him.

General Vargas dropped from sight over the weekend after the president was seized by commandos at an air base on Friday and held hostage for 12 hours.

On Monday, General Vargas, speaking to reporters in the living room of one of several houses in the port city of Guayaquil in which he said he has been hiding, denied any advance knowledge the president's abduction.

He said he had gone underground because "the guarantees were not clear" that he and the insurgents would receive an amnesty promised them by the president.

Mr. Febres Cordero made the promise while he was a captive. While being held, he has said since, he was beaten and threatened with execution.

General Vargas said he planned to stay in hiding until the president officially declared that there would be no reprisals, and until judges formally dismissed the charge of insubordination for which he had originally been placed in detention on military bases.

On Monday, military court officials said that the insubordination charge had been dropped, but that a previously unpreserved charge of bribery had been left standing.

In the interview, the general said he thought Mr. Febres Cordero

should resign "so the country can live in peace."

Was he prepared to lead a coup? "Never," General Vargas reported. "I am a civilized man."

The general said he had been offered asylum in Venezuela, but planned to stay in Ecuador and run for president. "I think I have the capacity to do it," he said.

■ Impeachment Threatened

Tyler Bridges of The Washington Post reported from Quito:

A special session of Ecuador's Congress was called Tuesday to review Mr. Febres Cordero's conduct in office. Leftist opponents of the president, who have a majority in the unicameral legislature, said they would seek to impeach him if he does not resign.

The multiparty opposition controls 41 of the 71 seats in Congress, while Mr. Febres Cordero's coalition holds the other 30. The opposition needs six more votes to reach the two-thirds necessary first to impeach and then to remove the president.

The influential Quito newspaper *El Comercio* said events this week could provoke a "constitutional crisis." Archbishop António Gonçalves of Quito warned Congress on Monday that impeachment proceedings "could endanger peace and the constitutional order."

Opposition members have said Mr. Febres Cordero "disgraced" the "national honor" by allowing himself to be seized by air force commandos and then agreeing to release General Vargas.

The congressmen were quoted as saying Mr. Febres Cordero could have avoided the incident if he had not blocked an amnesty that Congress sought to grant General Vargas four months ago.

Political analysts say that leftists in Congress have seized on the incident to attempt to remove an opponent with whom they have fought bitter battles on issues of the econ-



General Frank Vargas speaking during a military rebellion in March.

omy, land reform and regional policy.

The president has also been accused of behaving like a dictator for ignoring laws passed by Congress and taking numerous actions by decree.

Some observers suggest that neither the president nor the military would abide by a congressional decision to remove Mr. Febres Cordero.

The president said on national television Monday that it was "a supreme irony that Congress had called an extraordinary session to analyze the conduct of the person who was kidnapped, the person who was the victim of a repugnant act."

Defense Minister Medardo Salazar Navas read a brief communiqué on national television Monday night saying the armed forces "reject the attempt of those who are trying to exploit unfortunate events to put on trial the actions of those who were offended instead of judging those who promoted and carried out this criminal attempt."

However, spokesmen for the board have said that to carry out the investigation, it must establish a chronology of the sales and the apparent diversion of some of the proceeds of the sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

A White House spokesman, Albert R. Brashears, said on Friday that Mr. Abshore, along with the White House counsel, Peter J. Wallison, "are in the process of assembling what we have in our possession that would indicate what exactly transpired."

[Mr. Brashears said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan had discussed his recollections of the Iran-contra affair with his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and Mr. Wallison to help construct an official chronology of related events. The Associated Press reported.]

A spokesman for Mr. Shamir's office denied that the prime minister had requested that Mr. Shiffner be disciplined. The spokesman confirmed, however, that Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres had expressed "dissatisfaction" about Mr. Shiffner's actions.

Neither Mr. Shiffner nor Mr. Porat could be reached for comment.

Mr. Shamir telephoned Uri

Porat, director-general of the Israel Broadcasting Authority, to complain about Mr. Shiffner's network appearances, sources said. Soon after that, they said, the authority launched an internal disciplinary review of Mr. Shiffner, one of Israel's best-known journalists.

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U.S., Soviet Sharply Raise Number Of Weekly Arms Sessions in Geneva

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators have agreed to increase sharply the number of meetings they hold each week in order to accelerate the Geneva arms talks, officials said Tuesday.

It is the first significant procedural change since the talks began in March 1985.

The three separate negotiating groups, covering medium- and long-range arms and space weapons, will depart from their past schedule of three weekly meetings, one for each group, the officials said.

A Soviet source said each group would now meet four times a week, for a total of at least 12 meetings. An American official would say only that the groups would meet "several" times a week.

In either case, the extra meetings will provide what a U.S. spokesman, Terry A. Shroeder, called "more meetings in an effort to quicken the pace."

However, Mr. Shroeder and other officials cautioned that sub-

stantial rather than procedure remained the most important element of the talks. He said there was no formal decision to set a specific number of weekly meetings in a fixed schedule.

"There will be several meetings a week in all three negotiating groups," Mr. Shroeder said, "but it's premature to say there's some formal schedule."

The decision to increase the meetings during this seventh round of talks, which is expected to last six weeks, apparently stems from a meeting last week between the new chief Soviet negotiator, Yuli M. Vorontsov, and the chief American negotiator, Max Kampelman.

Alexei A. Obukhov, the deputy Soviet negotiator, said last week that the two men had discussed "procedural matters" during their two-hour private meeting. At Mr. Vorontsov's request, that session dispensed with the traditional meeting of all six top Soviet and American negotiators.

Mr. Obukhov and other Soviet officials say the arrival of Mr. Vorontsov, the first deputy Soviet for-

sign minister, will give a new "impulse and dynamism" to the talks, which Soviet officials had described recently as stalled.

U.S. officials say they have made limited but significant progress in reducing long-range and medium-range weapons, and in ironing out differences about adherence to the 1979 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

Moscow says the treaty would prohibit deployment of President Ronald Reagan's proposed space-based defense system, commonly known as "star wars."

Moscow is seen as intent on capitalizing on the appointment of Mr. Vorontsov, a 57-year-old career diplomat with experience at the United Nations in New York, and at the Soviet embassies in Washington, New Delhi and Paris.

In addition to Mr. Obukhov's statement last week, Mr. Vorontsov virtually stole the show during a brief exchange prior to his first meeting with Mr. Kampelman. When asked if he expected progress, he declared: "Stick around, we may come out hugging."

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Aide Asserts Reagan Will Tell Inquiry About NSC

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David M. Abshire, the special White House counselor on the Iran arms affair, says that President Ronald Reagan will submit to questions from a special board investigating the National Security Council sometime after his State of the Union speech on Jan. 27.

Mr. Abshire denied on Monday reports by administration sources that Mr. Reagan had "rebuffed" the board's request for an interview because of a change in its composition in dealing with the Iran controversy.

The sources were reported Monday to have said that while Mr. Reagan would appear before the board, White House officials did not want him to answer questions about the affair until a fuller account of what had happened had been assembled.

Mr. Abshire disputed these sources' remarks. He said that Mr. Reagan had agreed when he created the board to be interviewed by it. It is only "a matter of working out a mutually convenient time," Mr. Abshire said.

The chairman of the panel is former Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas. Mr. Tower, according to Mr. Abshire, "is very much looking forward" to the interview "sometime after the State of the Union" address.

The board is to investigate procedures of the White House National Security Council, under which the clandestine Iranian arms sales were conducted.

However, spokesmen for the board have said that to carry out the investigation, it must establish a chronology of the sales and the apparent diversion of some of the proceeds of the sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

A White House spokesman, Albert R. Brashears, said on Friday that Mr. Abshire, along with the White House counsel, Peter J. Wallison, "are in the process of assembling what we have in our possession that would indicate what exactly transpired."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lully: A Triumphant Revival

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In the great early-music revival of the last two decades, particularly in the realm of 17th-century opera, there has been one conspicuous absentee — Jean-Baptiste Lully: because while Lully is considered the founder of French opera and one of the giants of Baroque opera in general, his operas have been considered too remote from a contemporary aesthetic to perform. For a good two centuries they virtually never have been.

How astonishing, then, that the Paris Opéra's production of Lully's *tragédie en musique "Arys"* — at the Salle Favart through Feb. 6 and on paper merely a tribute on the tricentenary of the composer's death — looks like being the smash hit of the Paris season.

The enthusiastic and prolonged audience reaction was not only a tribute to the imagination and meticulous care of all aspects of the production, but to the work itself. One could, although not within the purview of this report, draw a line from "Arys" through Rameau, to "Carmen" and "Pelléas" to show what French operatic style means.

"Prima la musica e poi le parole

(first the music and then the words) is the classic catch phrase for the French approach to opera, but the French way, which lost a lot of ground in the 18th and 19th centuries and has never really recovered, is the opposite. This production of "Arys" should help restore the balance and encourage other stagings of Lully's major stage works.

Furthermore, "Arys" is startlingly modern — a story of an amorous triangle as hot-blooded as anything by Puccini, despite its classical-mythical allegorical trappings. The goddess Cybèle descends to earth on her feast day with eyes only for Arys, who loves and is loved by the nymph Sangaride, who is destined to marry the king, Céleste, of whom Arys is a friend and confidant. Clearly Arys is in a tight squeeze, with predictable results. The goddess, humanly enough, drives him mad. He kills his beloved, then himself, whereupon Cybèle remorselessly transforms him into a pine tree.

All this takes place in a prologue and five acts, lasting almost four hours, with two intermissions. Things seem a bit slow by the end of Act I. But the story gathers momentum and variety, building to a

concentrated dramatic climax in the final act.

The story is exposed mainly in an emotionally intense recitative, declamation supported by a rich group of period continuo instruments, and the music proper enters principally to accompany the dance sequences. Philippe Quintault's compact and expressive libretto evokes Racine and other models from the spoken stage of the time, and Lully's music underlines the richness of the text.

It is not slighting to point out

that this is not strictly a production by the Paris Opéra. The hero is William Christie, the 42-year-old American musicologist and early music specialist, and a professor in his specialty at the Paris Conservatoire. His instrumental and vocal group, Les Arts Florissants, the Baroque dance group Rie à Danse, headed by Fransina Lancelot, and an international cast of vocal specialists in the solo parts have nothing to do with the Opéra's permanent troupe. Nonetheless, credit to the Opéra for reviving this work in optimum conditions. Christie, as the re-creator of this musical performance and as its fastidious conductor, was justly hailed by the

public. In effect, he has re-invented a musical style long lost and made it convincing and expressive.

Hardly less admirable were Jean-

Marc Villiger's staging, Carlo Tommasi's sets and Patrice Cauchetier's costumes. No attempt was made to reproduce a Baroque theater of machines. Instead the unit set was inspired by the royal apartments at Versailles (the first performance of "Arys" was in 1676 at Saint-Germain-en-Laye), and the costumes were those of the Sun King's court. And Villiger was ingenious in finding methods to express allegorical scenes in concrete ways and in filling the leisurely musical time with telling action.

At the second performance Saturday, Guy de Mey was the excellent Arys, sweet voiced and manly

comportment. Jennifer Smith was the Cybèle, of restrained but smoldering emotion, and Agnès Mellon a touching Sangaride. The rest of the large cast sustained the general high level of performance and stylistic unity. (The principal roles are double cast, with Howard Crook and Ann Monoyios alternating as Arys and Sangaride, but reliable witnesses report little to choose between the two casts.)



"Arys" at the Paris Opéra: a hot-blooded amorous triangle.



"Twelfth Night": An outrageous staging.

Cheek by Jowl With Shakespeare

By Robert Cushman

LONDON — The history of the English theater is the history of its Shakespeare productions. At the moment the Royal Shakespeare Company, which does most of them, is becalmed, turning out elaborate but superficial stagings. Meantime the way is open for alternative approaches.

There are two ways that Shakespeare might go. A meticulous, restrained purism with the accent on narrative — a sort of super-Royal Court style — should sit well on large public stages. Or to the National Theatre's "King Lear" suggests. Complementing that is a small-scale method, explored by some fringe groups, one of whom, known as Cheek by Jowl, has opened a season at the Donmar Warehouse with "Twelfth Night."

This is an outrageous production. Costumes are contemporary pop, the setting is indeterminate and the characters, an international conglomerate, mostly speak standard English but Sir Andrew is a dimwit from Duran (or from "Dallas") and Maria a broad from the Bronx. Scenes are transposed, a major character omitted, and songs interpolated. Antonio, the homosexual sea-captain, is brought emphatically out of the closet. He certainly makes a point when he kisses the embarrassed Sebastian, but he doesn't have to make it quite so often. The Clown and Andrew have gone intermittently gay as well, and at the end Duke Orsino, proposing to Viola, finds himself embracing her male twin instead.

That gets a very big laugh. But it also nails down the perennially narcissistic and fantasizing duke, and does

it through a farcical device that Shakespeare has left lying about, and that certainly fits the play's sexual ambiguity. This production may sometimes try too hard, it may be too complacent about the fact that its actors, in fringe tradition, can play musical instruments, but it frequently has the play right on the nose.

Its pièce de résistance is the drinking scene, which

climax in a raucously competitive rendition of "My Way." That, obviously, is not in the text but it illuminates

THE LONDON STAGE

notes what is: the hysterical joylessness of titled drunks trying to assert their superiority over the rest of the world and over each other. It is a riot, and so it gives a perfect cue to the killjoy Malvolio. Even critics who hate the production have raved over Hugh Ross's Malvolio, but it's no good pretending that he exists independently of the rest of the show. He is rooted in it, from his prim days of prosperity in a three-piece suit through his hilarious excursion into yellow stockings (and, in this version, scoundrel's shorts), to his savagely mocked madness. At the end, apparently the obsequious steward again, he makes his threat of revenge quietly, just to us: a chilling stroke of genius. His reality is almost matched by Melinda McGraw's Maria trapping Sir Toby into a desperate marriage, and herself with him.

The lovers are less convincing than the clowns.

Shakespeare depends finally on his words, and inexperienced actors find comic prose easier than lyrical verse. And the production needs its small stage. On a

large one its charm would wither and its tricks appear

presumptuous. But it knows what it is about. Three emblems — a lute, a clock, a wheel — dominate Nick Ormerod's creamy set music. Time and the sea are the authentic Shakespearean themes. Ormerod founded Cheek by Jowl with the director Declan Donnellan: clearly one of the brightest new talents in the theater.

□

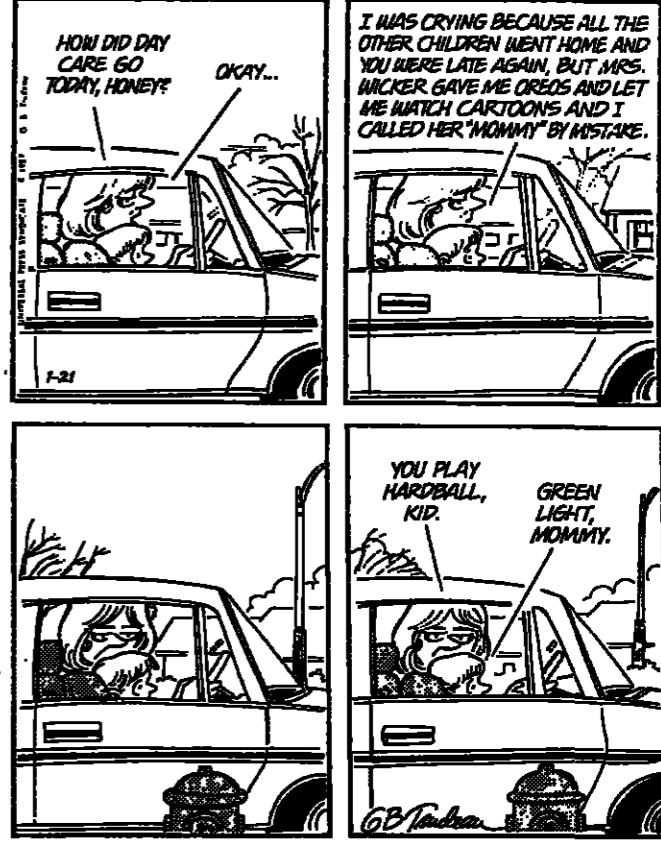
There is a recurring strain of literate whimsical comedy that might be called historical-fantastic. Christopher Fry wrote it in the 1940s, Tom Stoppard in the '60s, and John Clifford revives it for the '80s in "Leslie Venice" at the Almeida. Writing about an imaginary Spanish duke dispatched to Italy on a military mission by a wife and a monarch who hold him in equal contempt, Clifford explores the idea of war as a virility-substitute. Like his predecessors he is on the side of humanity. Like them he is worst when philosophizing about it, best when cut and funny. His idea of the dogs and his lady as a homely old Scots couple doing their best is a scream, perfectly acted in a production that appropriately originated two Edinburgh festivals ago.

□

"Journeys Among the Dead" is the aged Eugene Ionesco wrestling with his family ghosts: fragile and elongated but with a self-regarding intensity about it. It has been brought to Riverside Studios by a company of ex-students and a student production — of the most earnestly uninspired kind — is what it looks and sounds like.

Robert Cushman is a London-based theater critic and broadcaster.

DOONESBURY



General News

Soviet Mission to South Pacific Is Likely

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The Soviet Union, seeking better relations with non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific, is planning to send Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze on a tour of the region, according to various official sources.

Such a visit would be the most significant indication yet of Moscow's eagerness to expand economic and political relations with the region.

But although governments in the region are generally receptive to the idea of a visit by Mr. Shevardnadze, they agree that little progress can be expected as long as the Cambodian conflict remains unresolved.

Various official sources say that Mr. Shevardnadze is likely to visit Indonesia and Australia and possibly New Zealand, the Philippines and Vietnam.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Canberra said Tuesday that talks on the possibility of an early visit were being held with Moscow. The spokesman said it would be the first trip to Australia by a Soviet foreign minister.

Mochtar Kusumamadja, the foreign minister of Indonesia, said

that he had invited Mr. Shevardnadze, but that no firm arrangements for a visit had yet been made.

Soviet diplomatic sources said Monday that visits to Indonesia, Australia and perhaps other countries, including Vietnam, were being planned and might take place between March and May.

In the last few months, Soviet officials have announced a series of initiatives intended to pave the way for expanded economic ties and improved political links with Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.

Western diplomats and other analysts said these steps were part of a wider diplomatic offensive that included efforts to upgrade relations with China and Japan.

Fyodor I. Potapenko, the Soviet ambassador to Malaysia, said at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur last week that the Soviet Union wanted to join the United States, Japan, the European Community, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in high-level annual meetings with ASEAN.

ASEAN is an organization for nonmilitary cooperation linking Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the

Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

In a newspaper interview published Friday, Valentin P. Kasatkin, the Soviet ambassador to Thailand, called for renewed attempts to negotiate an end to the Cambodian conflict.

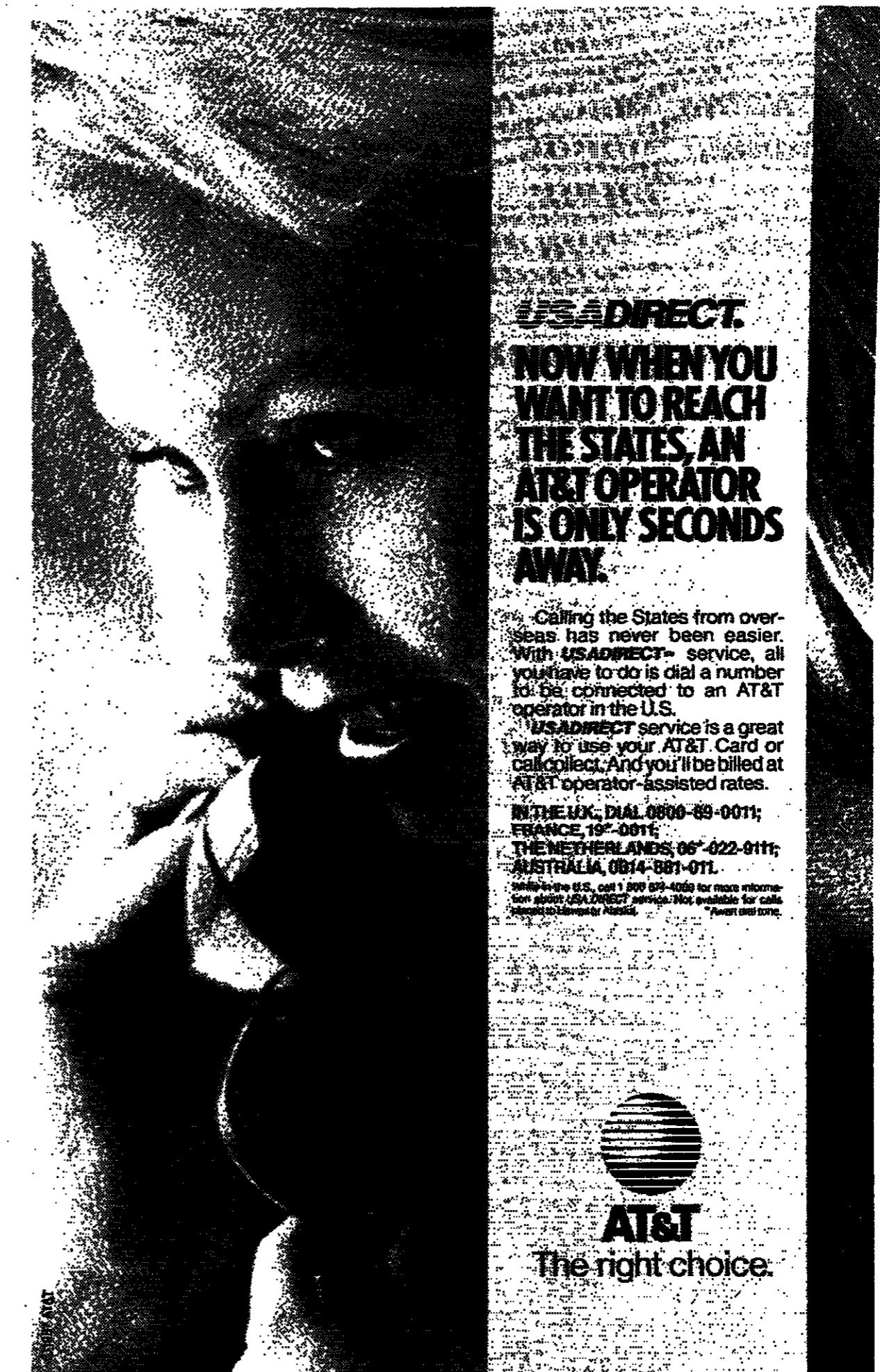
The analysis said that the Kremlin leadership under Mikhail G. Gorbatchev wanted the Soviet Union to play a bigger role in economic activities of the Asia-Pacific area, where growth rates have been among the highest in the world.

They said Moscow also wanted to gain political acceptability and influence with the majority of non-socialist states in the region.

But Moscow continues to quest for closer political ties with ASEAN blocked by its extensive military aid and diplomatic support for Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia.

ASEAN officials describe the Cambodian conflict as the main source of tension in the region and claim that the conflict would end if Moscow used its influence with Hanoi to bring about a negotiated settlement.

Interviewed in Singapore on Tuesday, Mr. Mohtar said there was no evidence that the Soviet Union had made "constructive,



Stability Is Watchword In Indonesian Elections

Reuters

JAKARTA — President Suharto of Indonesia is orchestrating a somber buildup to national elections in April and maintaining a tight grip on unofficial campaigning to avoid unrest.

The 65-year-old retired army general, who has ruled here for 20 years, introduced earlier this month one of the toughest budgets in a decade, slashing spending and calling for austerity all around.

The budget, announced on the same day as the list of candidates for the April 23 voting, makes no electoral concessions, with spending on schools, hospitals, mosques and the military all cut sharply.

It reflects Mr. Suharto's determination to get the economy, severely hit by last year's stamp in world oil prices, back on a sound footing.

It also reflects the reality that he needs no gimmicks to woo voters, according to bankers and economists.

Indonesian and foreign analysts say they believe that his ruling Golkar Party is assured of at least 70 percent of the vote.

They see the election more as a means of forging a consensus in a country of about 170 million people than of choosing a government.

But the Suharto administration is leaving nothing to chance.

It has limited official campaigning from March 24 to April 17, screened candidates and their speeches, and ordered the army of 280,000 to be on the alert.

Despite the ban on formal campaigning, the three legal political parties campaigning for 400 of the 500 seats in the legislature have started to jockey for position.

Mr. Suharto has carefully laid the groundwork for what he hopes will be an election free from ideological debate. All political and religious groups are compelled by law to subscribe to the state ideology, *pancasila*.

The five principles of *pancasila* — belief in one God, humanism, national unity, democracy and consensus, and social justice — form the cornerstone of Mr. Suharto's rule.

His campaign for ideological uniformity is widely seen as a move

to prevent Indonesia, the world's largest nation of Moslems, from becoming an Islamic state.

Roslan Abdulgani, a former foreign minister, said that over the past few years there had been a "silent revolution of rising demands" in Indonesia for better education, housing, health and jobs.

"Failure to meet these demands might cause these socioeconomic pressures to explode in various forms," he said.

Suicide Is Called Cause of Death of Singapore Official

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — A senior government minister who died last year took an overdose of sleeping pills while under investigation for corruption, a coroner's court was told Tuesday.

A government pathologist, Chao Tze Cheng, told the court that the minister, Teh Cheang Wan, 58, died of an overdose of barbiturates.

Mr. Teh, minister for national development since 1979, was found dead in his bed on Dec. 14.

Witnesses told the court that Mr. Teh was under investigation by the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, a government agency, over allegations that he received \$300,000 Singapore dollars (\$375,000) in bribes from land developers in 1981 and 1982.

In a letter written to Prime Minister Lee by Mr. Teh just before his death, he said he felt responsible for "the unfortunate incident." In the letter, read to the court, Mr. Teh added, "As an honorable Oriental gentleman, I feel it is only right that I should pay the highest penalty for my mistake."

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Policy Change in Bonn?

Elections often bring promises of changed economic policy, but not so in West Germany as Sunday's voting approaches. Is this good for West Germany and the world? Is the Federal Republic's policy correct, given the disorder on the exchange markets? Last Sept. 15 in this space we favored giving Bonn the benefit of the doubt, to see if the expansionary visions of Helmut Kohl's government bore fruit. Now the room for doubt has shrunk. Mr. Kohl naturally accentuates the positive, but independent West German analysts are less sure.

The balance of the argument rests, unfortunately, with the pessimists. Domestic demand is not rising enough to offset the depressive effects of falling exports, which is why the flight from the dollar is concentrated so heavily on the mark.

Folk memories are long, and the wild inflation that helped Hitler to power is not forgotten. As the French say, a scalded cat fears even cold water. The electorate is still suspicious of policies that could even remotely reignite inflation. And when a country has prospered so long on an export basis, it is hard for policy makers to see how far they need to change course if the export boom fades.

But policy will have to change if domestic demand is to replace exports as the economy's driving force. The alternative is recession at home and, since West Germany's is a dominant economy, throughout the world. Not that world prosperity depends on the Federal Republic alone. But it is hard to dispute the claim of so many outside observers that European

recovery cannot be started without West German leadership. As in the family bed, nobody can turn till Father does.

Washington calls for lower German

interest rates to encourage capital spending in the Federal Republic and a general fall in the cost of money around the world, which would help the Third World debtors. The Bundesbank has resisted, because the money supply is growing faster than planned. Whether the recent monetary growth endangers West German price stability is very doubtful, but the central bank is independent of the government and should remain so.

What the federal government can do is ease budgetary conditions — moving gently in the opposite direction from Washington — at least by bringing forward into 1987 the tax cuts already scheduled for 1988. As elections approach, most countries would already have espoused that option. The fact that West Germany has not may say something about Bonn's difficult relationships with its local governments, which stand to lose revenues. It probably says more about the country's comparative freedom from inflation for so many years. But prudence can decline into fetishism.

It is encouraging to hear the economics minister, Martin Bangemann, and his predecessor, Otto Lammert, concede that next year's tax cuts might need to be anticipated. But that is not a promise — and the strength of Mr. Bangemann and his small Free Democratic Party after the elections remains to be seen.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Down Goes the Dollar

Concerning the dollar, the week got off to a dismaying start. The exchange rate fell sharply again Monday on the world's markets. While the dollar's present value against Japan's yen and West Germany's mark is not significantly out of line with its actual purchasing value, the question is whether the three governments will, or can, control this extremely rapid fall.

The Reagan administration was right to welcome and encourage this decline as long as the dollar was overpriced. But that is no longer the case — and yet the administration continues to push the dollar lower. It is trying to stave off protectionist legislation in Congress, and it is counting on a low dollar to help American exports and hold down imports. That is exactly what will happen in the short run, but the relief that devaluation promises is very temporary.

Americans need to keep in mind the British experience over the past quarter of a century. The point of the story is that when a country's internal economy is out of balance and performing poorly, dropping the exchange rate is not a cure. Successive British governments tried to spend more on their people than their slow-moving economy could afford, and the consequence was a series of foreign exchange crises.

In the mid-1960s a Labor government tried to hold off imports with a 15 percent tax on them — an idea that seems to be popular currently in Congress. But it did

— THE WASHINGTON POST

A Gun at Ecuador's Head

These have not been democracy's finest days in Ecuador. On Friday, air force commandos seized President León Febres Cordero at gunpoint, holding him until he secured the release of an air force general imprisoned for attempted coup-making.

Now the newly released president is threatened with impeachment for infractions against the constitution and the national honor. Old-fashioned machismo reigns supreme all around. Another new democracy is shown to be just one step ahead of traditional military meddling.

Like its neighbors, Ecuador knows that tradition well, and not just in politics. Ecuador's armed forces have played an important role in the country's economic development. Recent military reforms advanced overdue land reform and promoted development of petroleum resources.

The junta of the 1970s espoused a moderate leftism, spiced with a populist preference for rapid development. They turned back power to civilians voluntarily, and

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Beijing Hits the Brake

The Chinese leadership has now amplified its reasons for abruptly sacking Hu Yaobang from the top party post. According to his acting successor as party general secretary he had, quite simply, sought to push the pace of political reform too fast.

The catalogue of other errors includes his flirtation with "bourgeois liberalism," for which read Western modes of political behavior, and his relaxed attitude to the student demonstrations. But these are all subsumed in the main charge and they pose the eternal problems of a static regime which tries to reform itself: What is the correct pace, and are not the arguments about it really about whether reforms

— The Guardian (London)

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In China, as Elsewhere, People Are Born With Rights

By Fang Lizhi

This is the second of two articles from a lecture given at Jiaotong University in November. Mr. Fang is a former vice president at the University of Science and Technology in Hefei. His expulsion from the Communist Party was announced on Monday.

SHANGHAI — It is said that reforms in China depend on the resolve of the top leadership. If the leadership has the resolve, they would push the society forward since they are in the dominant position. But does this mean that if the top leadership lacks resolve, society would stop moving forward?

Of course, the nature of the Chinese system and the traditional morals and values determine that the top leadership plays a very important role. But the problem is that by relying only on the resolve of the top leadership, China cannot hope to become a developed country. If the democracy we are striving for remains one that is granted only from the top, then the democracy that is practiced in our society is not true democracy.

To go further, democracy itself embodies the recognition of individual rights. The society is composed of individuals. This means this right is not granted from above. Rather, men are born with rights. The term "human rights" is taboo in China. In fact it is a very popular term. It simply means that men are born with rights to live, to marry, to think, to receive an education, and so on.

We should think of human rights, liberty, equality and love as a positive historical legacy. We should first affirm this legacy and then strive for democracy. Until then there is no true democracy. We should not place our hope on grants from the top leadership. Democracy granted from above is not democracy

in a real sense. It is relaxation of control.

Only by striving can we get what we really need. Because of the extremely long history of feudal society in China, plus the wide spread of feudal ideas as a result of the Cultural Revolution, there have emerged many erroneous ideas. Take for instance the relationship between us and government. It is not so much what the government has given us, as it is we who have maintained the government.

The first issue that needs to be clarified is: Who provides whom? Students are told that they should study hard and have the opportunity that the party has granted them. But to say that the right to education is granted by the leadership is a feudalistic viewpoint. In appearance, everything seems to have been granted by the government; in reality, it is not the case. From an economic point of view, every citizen pays taxes. And these taxes include the expenses for education. So the opportunity of education is not "granted."

In the developed countries the concept is that citizens are taxpayers to maintain the government. In return, the government uses the taxes to manage things in the interest of citizens. Out of this relationship, the psychological feelings of the taxpayers are that it is the citizens who maintain the government. The government can survive only by levying taxes. As a result, the government must serve the citizens. It is not so much whether citizens are permitted to be educated as it is the government that has the responsibility to run schools for citizens. So, too, in China. Every one of us has paid our taxes.

The decisive factor in determining the stability of people's lives and the development of the society lies in whether the intellectuals as a group have the awareness of democracy and of themselves to consciously strive for their rights. It would be tragic if we did not have this awareness and simply waited for the leadership for their determination.

When I was abroad, I often explained to foreign friends the tragic experience of Chinese intellectuals during the Cultural Revolution. The doors of universities were closed and intellectuals were deprived of rights. These friends then expressed their sympathy, but they were a little contemptuous of Chinese intellectuals, asking me: Why did you fail to express your will? Why didn't you

demonstrate that you were against, not for, the Cultural Revolution?

During the 1950s, idealism prevailed among Chinese intellectuals. That was valuable. But that generation was strongly influenced by the doctrine of obedience. No matter how they were treated, they would work hard without protest.

This attitude is not conducive to our society. One should strive for what is one's due. It is time that we changed the characteristics of the intellectuals of the 1950s.

Were China to have another Cultural Revolution, I hope that we would not become like that. We should not put yourself in this dilemma again. It would be tragic if China were to repeat this cycle. The intellectuals should demonstrate the strength they possess.

As long as one has the awareness and speaks out in criticism, the effects will be greatly felt. People have been deeply impressed by this awareness since the latter half of 1983. Wasn't it true that a small action would lead to strong reaction nationwide? This proves that we have strength. But the question remains whether you dare to use it.

As long as every one of us realizes that the government should give us democracy, not grant us democracy, China will be able to transform modern standards in thinking.

The Washington Post

For the Sake of Peace, Maputo Merits Support

By Flora Lewis

MAPUTO, Mozambique — A senior Mozambican official answered the general question about his country's direction with a wry smile. "What you in the West used to say about us was never quite right," he said, "and what you're saying now isn't quite right either."

The implication was that despite appearances, Mozambique did not really plunge into the Soviet sphere and model itself after the Russians when it gained independence from Portugal in 1975, and that it has not totally flip-flopped now. But there have been changes — toward an easier opening to the West, much-needed painful economic reforms, and a desperate struggle for survival in a dangerous neighborhood.

This sprawling country of 14 million, stretched along the east coast of Africa from the South African border to Tanzania, is another example of the complex forces at play in the area and the folly of snap judgments in distant Washington.

The Mozambican prime concerns, as in most of Africa, are to maintain independence, create a nation within the borders inherited from the colonial past, and mobilize an untrained, hungry population to work for development.

The charismatic leader, President Samora Machel, died with many of his cabinet members in the crash of his plane in South Africa last year. Whatever the investigators finally report, many people here will never stop suspecting a plot. But the succession has gone remarkably smoothly, and all indications are that President Joaquim Chissano, formerly foreign minister, is determined to carry on Mr. Machel's latter-day policies of reform and search for balance.

Chissano is a trim, slight man with a jutting little beard. He looks younger than his 47 years, but he speaks with a quiet humor, a firm sense of practicality and a grasp of international as well as regional issues. This gives him an air of well-established authority.

He likes to talk to visitors on the tree-shaded lawn of what was once the Portuguese governor's palace, explaining that why it is now called the "presidential palace" with neither embarrassment nor pomp. Nearly 12 years after independence his country is still at war, but now his Frelimo movement, which won the guerrilla war, runs a government fighting guerrillas backed by South Africa.

The guerrillas call themselves Renamo, the National Resistance Movement. They have disrupted an already devastated economy though they do not seem able to control territory, only to increase the economic dependence of Mozambique and its landlocked neighbors on South Africa.

Mr. Machel sought to reduce the threat to the U.S.-brokered Nkomati Agreement of March 1984, in which Mozambique promised to stop the infiltration of its territory for African National Congress attacks against South Africa, in return for a pledge from Pretoria to stop helping Renamo.

It is now evident that South Africa did not stop. One proof is that while Renamo claims that its equipment is all captured from government forces, it has much better communications and, apparently, transport facilities than the government ever had.

But Mr. Chissano will continue to respect Nkomati, partly because it makes clear "the source of the conflict in southern Africa," partly



out because he considers that it still deters the South Africans from open aggression with their own forces, as they have done in Angola to the west.

Meanwhile, in an ironic reversal of tactics, the government is trying to learn what it can about putting down guerrillas from those with experience — the Portuguese, the British, the French, even the United States, though the U.S. Congress has refused the logistical, noncombat aid that the Mozambicans need.

The weapons come from the Russians and their allies, and of course Mozambique is glad to accept. But that has not tied the Mozambicans to Moscow, after all, and ideology is being diluted now.

Top officials talk openly of "mistakes" made by the regime when it set

out to organize a country stripped of economic and administrative structures, and of "the disease of radicalism which affects young revolutions."

The impression is that the changes are being made because of recognized internal need, not to please or impress anybody outside, East or West. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the problems here, compounded by the terrible drought of 1981-84. But the efforts to make the country work for its own sake, and in cooperation with the region, deserve attention. South Africa is trying to pull it down "posing as policeman of the region," as Mr. Chissano says. Mozambique merits support for the sake of the "peace and interdependence" that is his goal for southern Africa.

The New York Times

Should It Be Iran-Contra-Angola-Gate?

INVESTIGATORS into the Iran-contra affair may find an African connection. Some profits from the arms sales to Iran may have gone to the rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi. He obtained \$15 million in military aid during a U.S. visit a year ago. This, along with South African support, has enabled him to keep fighting Angola's Marxist government. But he may also have had secret U.S. aid.

Congressional committees are investigating a fund for Afghan rebels said to contain \$500 million in a Swiss bank account. Government sources indicate that this fund may also have been used to support UNITA. If any of this money was sent to UNITA before August 1985, such aid would have broken the law. That is when Congress repealed the Clark Amendment, which, since 1976, had barred aid, overt or covert, to Angola's warring factions.

Illegal aid may have been delivered to Mr. Savimbi by a U.S. airline that flew to and within Angola hundreds of times before August 1985 — Southern Air Transport, which also carried out supply missions to the contras. Southern Air apparently has been uniquely able to fly into areas of Angola where UNITA operates. If the planes brought aid to Mr. Savimbi's forces before repeal of the Clark Amendment, it would be a serious breach of law.

— Sanford J. Unger and Arnold Kohen, in The New York Times

Liberia Through Rose-Tinted Glasses

SECRETARY Shultz praised the brutal regime in Liberia during a visit there this month. The government of President Samuel Doe, he said, is making "genuine progress" toward democracy.

"There has been a return to a government produced out of an election and there is freedom of the press." That is a gross distortion.

Almost from the moment President Doe seized power in 1980, his soldiers have been a law unto themselves, responsible for looting, arson, flogging and arbitrary arrests. Witnesses have described horrific brutality, including castration and dismemberment of suspected rebels.

Perhaps Mr. Shultz wished to encourage a friendly country where the United States has a huge investment. Unfortunately, he chose to highlight three areas in which Liberia has an especially egregious record.

He said the 1985 election was "quite open" and the "only question" was about "the vote counting process." The election was judged fraudulent by nearly all independent observers. Two opposition parties were barred from participating, and prominent opposition leaders were jailed. A military edict effectively outlawed criticism of the government.

Mr. Shultz's assertion that there is a free press is bewildering. Journalists have been among the most frequent victims of President Doe. Under martial law, journalists were arrested, jailed without charge and physically abused. A new constitution does not preclude a free press. They are entitled to an orderly process, not precipitated by a free fall of the dollar. The only way to assure that is to restore the cooperative, consultative mood to which all of the principals pay lip service.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The Market Week

NEW YORK — The unusual easiness of money was responsible for the sharp rise at the close of the market week. The bond market has been particularly good. It is significant as showing the state of business that, with the new prosperity,

OPINION

A Buchanan Presidency? Not a Ghost of a Chance

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Far be it from me to put the kibosh on Pat Buchanan's possible run for the presidency, but it is better that the secret come out now: Conservative True Believers should know that he is a member of the Judson Welliver Society.

This group is made up of the Establishment men and women who have written speeches for presidents during the last eight administrations. It is named after the first White House speechwriter, Judson Welliver, who was responsible for the reputation for eloquence held by Calvin Coolidge.

The ghostly society has conservative window dressing like the Eisenhower writer Bryce Harlow and the Nixonian Ray Price, but its roster is shot through

This column was distributed before an announcement by Patrick J. Buchanan on Tuesday that he would not run for the presidency. "Having explored this matter for several weeks," he said in a statement reported by United Press International, "I reluctantly yield to the argument that a Buchanan candidacy launched in the near future would fracture and embitter, not unite, the leadership and rank and file of the conservative cause."

With such known liberals as Clark Clifford, Richard Goodwin, Harry McPherson and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. in the besmirchments of a primary campaign, it would be leaked that Pat Buchanan has slipped with the likes of these people.

Why do I rail on my old Nixon colleague this way? Because President Reagan's combative (no story can be written about Pat Buchanan without the adjective "combative") director of communications is thinking about seeking the Republican nomination in 1988.

If a Buchanan candidacy were to develop, he could expect no quarter from the left, whose direct-mail fund-raisers are in desperate need of a bête noire not wearing a Marine uniform—or from the far right, which insists on the most rigid standards of associational as well as ideological purity. And pure is the word for Pat, if your definition of conservatism looks to its traditionalist rather than libertarian roots.

In the Nixon years, he was the coiner of such phrases as "instant analysis" and "the new federalism" and emerged from Watergate not only unbesmirched but strengthened. Pat was also the brains behind many of the effete corps of salivating editorialists. He may decide he can do more to advance the Movement on the air than on the hustings.

It would have been nice, though, to have a Judson Welliver Society dinner in the State Dining Room of the White House with the president ghostwriting his own speech.

The New York Times.

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Rich Merchant, Beware Samurai Debtor

By Naohiro Amaya

TOKYO — Japan's heavy export of capital to the United States, in loans and direct investment, reminds me of Gohei Zeniya, a wealthy 19th century merchant ruined by his debtors.

Zeniya amassed a fortune from coastal shipping and became banker to the Kaga fief, making huge loans to the clan government and samurai officials. In 1849 he was authorized to drain and reclaim marshes for commercial development, but local fishermen objected.

When fish in the marshes suddenly died, Zeniya was accused of poisoning them to forestall opposition. The merchant and his family were arrested by the Kaga authorities. Zeniya died in prison as a result of torture, one son and a chief clerk were executed, and the fief confiscated his entire fortune. All debts to the trader were canceled.

The incident remains shrouded in mystery to this day. The standard interpretation is that Zeniya and his family were set up because Kaga fief could not repay its staggering debts. It was not uncommon for indebted samurai to ruin merchants they owed money to.

Japan has a \$90 billion surplus in international trade. It loans more than \$33 billion a year to America through purchases of U.S. Treasury notes and public bonds. And it has a net overseas credit balance of about \$130 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit in 1985 reached an all-time high of \$148.5 billion. Forced to borrow extensively from Japan and other countries, Washington now owes foreign creditors more than \$100 billion. By the 1990s, U.S. external debt is expected to reach \$1 trillion.

Japan has only limited, defensive armed forces; the United States is a military superpower. Merchant Japan's

multibillion-dollar loans to samurai America remind me of what happened to Zeniya. Of course, the United States would not stoop to such dirty tactics. Still, I can't help having misgivings.

In the 19th century, Britain amassed enormous trade surpluses, and then exported capital. The United States did the same earlier in this century. Both made loans in their own currency and both were dominant military powers.

Japan is at double risk. It lacks the armed might to back up its new creditor

MEANWHILE

status, and it lends in dollars, not yen, which makes the loans and investments vulnerable to devaluation. Such business practices are only warranted if we have complete trust "in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world." Those famous words are from the U.S.-inspired postwar constitution.

We live in cramped housing, toil like workhorses and put 18 percent of our income into savings. Because the domestic economy does not offer attractive investment opportunities, huge amounts of capital flow overseas. Our transformation into a creditor nation has been marked by bitter trade disputes with the United States. God only knows whether these loans will be fully repaid.

The Japanese government talks constantly about reducing the budget deficit and restoring "fiscal soundness." The Nakasone government is trying to freeze most public spending and curtail government bond issues. It is a commendable goal, but in present circumstances

the responsibility for my own actions. However, it is disconcerting that if I were to become the victim of a terrorist kidnapping, it would likely be in retaliation for misguided U.S. policies to which I have never subscribed. The clergy and educators who have been pawns in Lebanon were doing more to promote friendship and genuine American interests than any U.S. government official.

If Mr. Adams should find himself on a hijacked airplane in possession of the wrong passport, is this what he deserves?

MARK HENDERSON
Maroua, Cameroon

More Goodman, Less Safire

Ellen Goodman's opinion column, "After a Disaster, the Blame Goes to All but the Humans" (Meantime, Jan. 14), was excellent, as they almost always are. I wish you would carry her columns more often. They are certainly more interesting than those of William Safire, for example, which you carry regularly.

BARRY CHILDERS
Geneva

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Marxism and the Market

Some of the articles you have published on changes in Soviet society under the new leadership raise valid points, though most of them are animated by a desire for a "de-communization" of the regime. I do not myself discern any evidence whatsoever that the foundation of the Soviet state — its system of ownership — is likely to be affected.

What I do observe, as a Soviet citizen living in the West, is the initiation of long-term policies designed to democratize society so that every citizen can have a say in the running of the state. People's attitudes change slowly, but this change will occur in the U.S.S.R. Its rate will depend on how people respond to the call for greater effort and discipline, but also on material incentives coupled with a moral regeneration of life, the opportunity for public discourse, and the presence of external stability.

In my opinion, one of the most effective instruments for improving society (both national and international) is the strengthening of the rule of law. Ronald

Tiersky, in "Can the U.S.S.R. Alone Be Unchanging?" (Jan. 6), asks: "Could a rule-of-law system be built up from inside?" This is precisely what I believe is happening.

New laws are being enacted and published for all to read. Without wishing to idealize the situation, I expect that strict enforcement will tend to constrain bureaucratic arbitrariness, which has been a real curse. Administrative rules are likely to be increasingly derived from, and anchored in, legal dispositions.

Mr. Tiersky is concerned about the liberty under the Soviet system "to buy, sell and produce." Such a "liberty" has long existed with respect to the disposal by the individual members of collective farms of the produce of their small privately managed plots at market prices in the city "bazaars." Now the trend is for the collective farms themselves to sell their surpluses to the towns at lower market prices, economically a much more sensible arrangement, and one which seems to work.

Other outlets for private initiative have been legitimized, mainly in the neglected service sector. Market-oriented arrangements, combined with decentralization and greater autonomy for enterprises, can be expected to bring efficiency to the economy, help regulate consumers' choices and provide flexibility in foreign trade operations, including joint ventures with capitalist firms.

The elevation of the market to the status of superpower has become an article of absolute faith among some economists and politicians in the Western world. Surely the many able and knowledgeable Western analysts of Soviet affairs must realize that this kind of market ideology and reality is alien to, and inconsistent with, the Soviet system.

EVGENY CHOSUDOVSKY
Geneva

Not Much of a Party

I was perplexed by "Can Wall Street's Biggest-Ever Party Continue?" (Jan. 5), by John Crudele. Naturally, the person who bought Dow Jones shares is better off than the person who left dollars in a liquid account. But if you reason as a

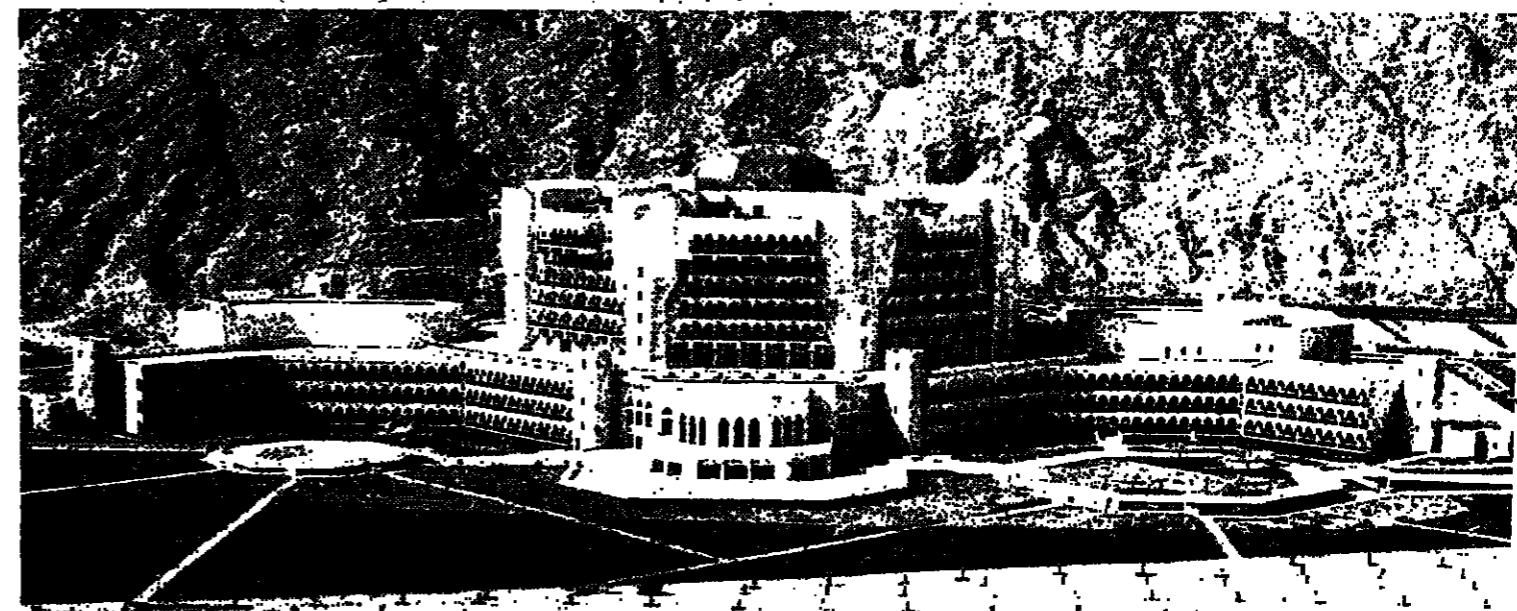
citizen of the world, the New York Stock Exchange did less well than others in 1986. If you imagine a world currency, the American shares would doubtless have gone down. Calculations based on movements in currency rates would probably show that for New York to have the same performance as other stock exchanges, the Dow Jones index would have to be above 2,500. "Biggest-ever party?" Rather, for a citizen of the world, a bad year in New York.

ERIC WILEMANS
Brussels

Pawns With Noble Motives

Mike Royko, in the opinion column "Against the Yellow Ribbon Syndrome" (Dec. 2), proposed that the United States "stop assuming responsibility for private citizens who choose to expose themselves" to danger. Peter Adams (Letters, Dec. 12) took it one step further, stating that "Americans who insist on going to trouble spots for private reasons get what they deserve."

As an American expatriate I accept



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** BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Steel No Longer No. 1 at Klöckner

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Klöckner-Werke AG said Tuesday that group sales slipped 1.6 percent in fiscal 1986, but that sales by its processing operations exceeded steel sales for the first time.

Klöckner, a diversified industrial concern, is West Germany's second largest steelmaker, after Thyssen AG. Worldwide group sales slipped to 7.46 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.1 billion at current exchange rates) in the year ended Sept. 30, from 7.58 billion DM in the 1985 fiscal year.

Herbert Gienow, chairman and chief executive, said in the compa-

ny newsletter that Klöckner had successfully pursued its strategy of becoming independent from steel. The expanding machinery and plastic processing divisions now provided about one-third of sales, and had both improved their results, he said.

Sales at the specialty machines division rose 21.6 percent to 2.36 billion DM from 1.94 billion DM in 1985, while plastic sales edged down 2.6 percent to 409 million.

The company said that domestic revenue rose 5.9 percent last year, to 4.07 billion DM from 3.84 billion a year earlier, while foreign sales fell 9.3 percent to 3.39 billion DM from 3.74 billion in fiscal 1985.

Under Mr. Gienow's guidance, the company launched an extensive restructuring program in 1980, designed to shift Klöckner's focus toward high-technology processing and engineering.

To that end, the company slashed its work force and spun off its steelmaking activities. Klöckner also sought to merge its steel operations with those of Krupp Stahl AG, the No. 3 German steel producer. That plan collapsed and Krupp officials blamed Klöckner's financial condition.

While the financial picture and diversification efforts show improvement, steel production continues to decline. Klöckner produced 4.2 million tons of crude steel in fiscal 1986, down from 4.6 million tons a year earlier.

But critics said it posed "public interest" conflicts.

Pilkington, which employs workers in the economically depressed north of England, has a reputation for performing community service.

BTR has been portrayed by its critics as an asset-stripper interested only in short-term profits.

BTR effectively had offered 545 pence for each of Pilkington's shares. Many investors had been expecting a higher offer, either from BTR or another bidder.

When BTR made its bid in November, it said its philosophy and management style would improve the performance of Pilkington, which reported that pretax profit for the year ended March 31 dipped 9 percent, to £105.8 million.

BTR has acquired Dunlop Holdings PLC and Nyplex Corp., an Australian polymers company, in the past two years.

After Pilkington's share price jumped 20 pence in heavy volume on Jan. 14, the London Stock Exchange said it would investigate.

Official clearance of the bid came the next day, and the stock climbed a further 34 pence to close at 685 pence.

MIM Holdings Ltd. said in Australia that all its operations traded profitably before extraordinary charges in the first 24 weeks, which ended Dec. 27. The

BTR Drops Pilkington Bid, Citing 'Commercial Reasons'

The Associated Press

LONDON — BTR PLC, the industrial conglomerate, said Tuesday that it was dropping its contested £1.17 billion (\$1.79 billion) bid for Pilkington Brothers PLC.

Pilkington's stock fell sharply on the announcement. It closed at 660 pence on the London Stock Exchange, down 36 pence on the day.

Honda Says Net Declined 49.4% In 3d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. reported Tuesday a 49.4 percent decline in net income in the third quarter of its business year ended in November.

The company blamed the yen's steep appreciation for most of the fall.

Honda said its net profit in the third quarter dropped 3 percent to 2.099 trillion yen and that net income dropped 45.5 percent to 63.47 billion yen.

Revenues from overseas automobile sales rose to 342.2 billion yen from 297.9 billion the year before. But overseas revenues calculated in yen declined 7.4 percent because of the currency's rise.

Motorcycle revenues also fell and the company blamed slack sales in Japan because of a law requiring many motorists to wear crash helmets.

(AP, Reuters)

Herald Tribune

Economic Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

Western Leaders Urge U.S. Recovery's Power

100th Anniversary of the International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Baker, Japanese Finance Minister to Meet

(Continued from Page 1)
feeling he could gain such a

Mr. Miyazawa said Monday that U.S. Treasury officials have confirmed that U.S. policy is not to tilt the dollar down.

In practice, however, dealers said the Reagan administration has done just that, citing news disclosed last week that the administration would like to see the dollar fall further still.

In currency markets, meanwhile, dealers stressed that Tuesday's rise in the dollar did not signal any fundamental shift in the bearishness that has pushed the currency down 4 percent in the first three weeks of this year. The U.S. trade and budget deficits are the main factors weighing against the dollar. "The dollar has been overvalued for a rebound from this sharp decline," said a dealer for a major West German bank. "But the market's mood hasn't changed. In the short-term, most people see the dollar falling below 1.80 DM, possibly to 1.70 DM."

Dealers said rumors circulated in the markets that the Bundesbank's policy-setting council would cut the nation's discount rate from its current 3.5 percent at its regular Thursday meeting.

Economists, however, said a cut was unlikely until after national elections on Sunday.

Mr. Köhler of the Bundesbank did not comment on the likelihood of a cut, but gave some insight into the various factors at work within the council.

"On Thursday, as in every central bank council," he said on West German television, "we have to assess the weight of international influences and the problem which obviously affects us very significantly — and that is the increase in the central bank money stock."

"You can see that we're in a real dilemma," Mr. Köhler added. The central bank, he said, must consider "the problems of currency policy, the dollar rate, its fall and a revaluation of the mark," as well as "the monetary problems that we have."

London Dollar Rates

Source: Reuters

The dollar was higher against other major currencies in New York and Europe.

In New York, it rose to 6.1355 French francs from 6.0775 Monday and to 1.5410 Swiss francs from 1.5223, while the British pound fell to \$1.5195 from \$1.5303.

The U.S. currency closed in London at 1.8375 DM, up from 1.8098 Monday, at 1.5250 Japanese yen, up from 1.5095; at 1.5405 Swiss francs, up from 1.5148; and at 6.0550. It also ended higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.5190, against \$1.5245.

In Paris the dollar was fixed at 6.1350 French francs, up from 6.052.

France Reports Small Surplus in Foreign Trade

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France ended 1986 with a small surplus in the merchandise trade of 484 million francs (\$79.87 million), in line with government forecasts, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

The surplus, based on provisional seasonally adjusted estimates, marked a sharp turn-around from a 29.6 billion franc deficit in 1985.

Exports showed a 3.7 billion franc surplus, seasonally adjusted, in December.

But government warnings that industry had been slow to take advantage of deregulation and falling oil prices were reflected in an upward revision of the cumulative deficit reported for earlier months.

The ministry gave no details of the revisions.

Mr. Higbee said he had been involved in company day-to-day operations for several years, but officials told The New York Times that the "human side of management" that he espoused as president, chief executive and chairman are part of his legacy.

Mr. Higbee will remain on the board. His son, Walter B. Hewlett, has been nominated as a director.

Time Inc. has named Robert L.

Miller, group publisher of its maga-

zine group, to the additional post of

publisher of *Time*, its flagship weekly news magazine. Mr. Miller,

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SPORTS

Tennis

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Unseeded Australian Wally Masur scored a stunning upset Tuesday of Boris Becker to advance to the men's semifinals of the Australian Open tennis championships, as the former Wimbledon champion is not only the match but his sex and temper.

Masur, 23, who is ranked 71st in the world, defeated the 19-year-old German's booming serve for 6-7, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 6-7 (9-11), 6-2 in a 3-hour, 40-minute contest.

Pat Cash of Australia, the 11th seed, advanced with a 6-4, 6-1, 6-7 (7), 6-4, 6-2 triumph over Paul Macenroe of the United States and will play third-seed Yannick Noah. The Frenchman rallied down No. 14 Tim Wilkison of United States, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Masur will next play another unseeded player, Kelly Evernden of New Zealand, who ousted Derrick Stango of the United States, 6-7 (7), 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5.

There was also an upset in the men's singles, as 10th-seeded Lars Lindqvist of Sweden and No. 3 Pam Shriver of the United States, 6-3, 6-1, to move on to the semifinals, against top-seeded Martina Navratilova, a 6-0, winner over No. 7 Zina Garrison of the United States.

Lindqvist, a baseliner who became the first Swedish woman to win a Grand Slam tournament, suffered his second loss of the season to Shriver, who never won a Grand Slam singles title but has teamed with Navratilova to win 14 women's doubles crowns.

Second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the 1980 Australian Open women's champion, routed No. 8 Lori McNeil of the United States, 6-0, 6-0, and next will play No. 5 Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany, a 7-6 (7-3), 4-6, 6-2 winner over unseeded Australian Elizabeth Smylie.

Masur, who was unable to gain a starting spot on the Australian Davis Cup team last year, outplayed Becker in the final set after he had



Kookaburra III led Australia IV around the windward mark en route to a 55-second victory, ending Alan Bond's hopes of defending the America's Cup against Stars & Stripes.

squandered three match points in the tennis fourth-set tie breaker.

When Becker broke to lead 2-0 in the final set, he appeared set to cruise to victory. But Masur played some of his finest tennis of the day and Becker's resolve crumbled.

"He had me in the bag," Masur said. "Then he let the crowd rattle him a little and I kept my head."

Becker was involved in a number of temperamental outbursts during the match and was given warnings by umpire Wayne Spencer for being coached from the sideline and delaying play. Becker escaped cen-

sure for angrily smashing his racket on a number of occasions and for hitting a ball into the crowd.

"I couldn't serve or return, and suddenly I started to lose my cool," he said. "Then I got bad calls. It made me completely crazy."

"I got upset. I missed my break points and easy shots. Wally is steady. You have to beat him, and I didn't."

The defeat was Becker's second successive disappointment on the grass courts at Kooyong. He was beaten by Michael Schapens of the Netherlands in the second round of the last Australian Open, which was played in December 1985.

Masur held two match points against eventual champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden in that open but lost.

"When I lost the fourth set, I was thinking it would be 1985 revisited," Masur said. "My head was starting to hang a little, but I knew I had to be positive."

Masur's nerve held, while Becker's failed him. The West German served 16 double-faults, among them those on the final two points of the match and on break points in the third and fourth sets.

Earlier, the 21-year-old Cash had survived an exhilarating comeback by Anncone, ranked 43d in the world, before regaining his powerful serve in the final set. Their match, on the court on which Cash led Australia to victory over Sweden in the Davis Cup final last month, took 3 1/2 hours.

At a joint news conference later, Parry retorted that "I don't think the boxing kangaroo," Bond's symbol, "belongs to you or the Kookaburras to us. The fact is that you

Kookaburra III Eliminates Australia IV After Bond's Boat Bungles Start of Race

By Sid Moody
The Associated Press

FREMANTLE, Australia — Kookaburra III won the America's Cup defender role Tuesday, eliminating Australia IV and ending syndicate chief Alan Bond's hopes of sailing for the trophy he won from the United States in 1983.

Kookaburra III beat Bond's yacht for the fifth straight time after a bungled start by Australia IV's skipper, Colin Beashel.

Peter Gilmore, who handles the starts on Kookaburra III for helmsman Ian Murray, forced Beashel to circle to avoid hitting the committee boat just before the start. Beashel never recovered from the 36-second deficit and lost the race by 56 seconds. Kookaburra III had no trouble with Australia IV in the light, 12-14 knot winds.

So there will be no replay of the dramatic 4-3 match that brought the cup Down Under from Newport, Rhode Island, when Bond's Australia IV beat America's Liberty and Stars & Stripes.

Conner still has his Achilles' heel. He added that "I've never met big bad Dennis, but I certainly admire his sailing skill."

"I hope his star dragger won't be able to burn our Ferrari off," Murray said, alluding to Stars & Stripes' extraordinary straight-line speed.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bob Hawke wired Parry to be hoped

the Kookaburras, named for a bird known for its laughing call, would

"have the last laugh."

were not good enough. It's just a fact of life.

"I don't think it's necessary to stand up at the Royal Perth Yacht Club and say, 'We won it. If you lose it, we'll have to get it back.' I think it's that childish, unnecessary and not worthy of your previous effort."

Warren Jones, Bond's spokesman, who was up for Parry 10 days ago by calling the Kookaburra camp "dingoes" because of its frequent race protests, said, "It takes a tough syndicate to roll us over and the task force," the Kookaburra, "rolled us over fair and square and we'll take it right on the chin."

As for the upcoming race, Beashel said he "wouldn't want to say which

is the better boat" between Kookaburra III and Stars & Stripes. "Both are very competitive."

"Conner still has his Achilles' heel," sailing in light air."

He added that "I've never met big bad Dennis, but I certainly admire his sailing skill."

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Kookaburra III made a more sedate landing than Stars & Stripes had 24 hours earlier after eliminating New Zealand.

The Australia crews shook each other's hands as the yachts tied up alongside each other, and Bond's men gave a hip-hip-hooray for their conquerors.

While horns and whistles shrilled, champagne was brought out. But the Aussies toasted with it instead of pouring it over each other as the Americans had done.

Whatever Kookaburra is selected, the best-of-seven final against Stars & Stripes is due to start Jan. 31.

It Is Time to Turn Off the Television And Get Back to Real Refereeing

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — High noon in Puebla, an everyday picture of sporting conflict during the World Cup in Mexico.

You are looking at a national hero accepting with mock surprise the lecturing of a referee whose role is to behave as anonymously as possible. A ferocious rainstorm seems to cast a plague on both their houses.

But that is unfair. The Italian referee Luigi Agnolin

ROB HUGHES

is, human and has a right to be incensed by Argentine goalkeeper Nery Pumpido's wasting of time in an attempt to hinder Uruguay's tying the score.

Pumpido's act is called gamesmanship — which in more straightforward language is cheating. Our world has become quite stupid, quite timid, in tolerating this undermining of the arbiter's authority. More fool us.

Agnolin, in fact, performed well enough in this combative match to be rewarded with the prestigious semifinal that pitted France against West Germany.

He is a strict, sometimes officious man whose whistle does disrupt the free flow of action. Yet could you or I have better controlled the heat up antagonisms between old Latin foes at Puebla? Significantly, the tournament as a whole saw the same number of yellow-card official warnings as goals, 132 in 52 games, and none of Agnolin's seven cautions in the Argentine-Uruguay match seemed excessive.

So who are we, who is Nery Pumpido, to query his methods? The referee and the goalie, each at his sporting pinnacle, bail from different worlds. Pumpido is reaching out for a World Cup bonus of \$30,000, a professional perk that would pay for years of Agnolin's life as a schoolteacher who is receiving \$100 a day living allowances in Mexico.

At 43, the referee has 15 years more experience of life than the mocking goalkeeper. Being a considerable linguist, Agnolin might genuinely have surprised Pumpido; he is a referee capable of having the final word in Italian, English, French and Spanish, but not apparently in German.

For this same man was recently back in the thick of things, and roundly abused by Franz Beckenbauer after West Germany had lost a "friendly" by the score of 4-1 in Vienna. The defeat was Germany's first in Austria in 55 years, and instead of berating his players for their dreadful indiscipline, Herr Beckenbauer blamed Agnolin for sending off Lothar Matthaus for dissent and for calling two "unjustified" penalties.

As he was being honored after the race by the Royal Perth Club, Bond congratulated Parry and said, "We won it, Kevin. Don't you lose it."

Then, at the club annex in the harbor, he told a large crowd of dockside well-wishers: "If Kevin doesn't defend the cup, we'll go and get it back for you."

At a joint news conference later, Parry retorted that "I don't think the boxing kangaroo," Bond's symbol, "belongs to you or the Kookaburras to us. The fact is that you

Referee Luigi Agnolin did not waste time on Argentine goalkeeper Nery Pumpido.

backstage video corroboration of major decisions. Sumo wrestling in Japan discreetly does the same, and cricket — once the gentleman's game — allows test matches in Australia to become disfigured by giving spectators, through giant screens at the ground, instant replays of umpiring gaffes.

Last week an umpire was humiliated by a baying crowd after giving the local hero an out. The poor man stood, head bowed, while the video suggested, on replay after replay, that the batsman had not touched the ball. Later too late to spare the umpire's shame, the batsman himself admitted that the ball had brushed his gloves, and so Mr. Umpire was perfectly correct.

The eye had seen, or the brain had sensed, what the TV lens had missed. But rather than stand up against technological aids that corrupt the spirit (and sometimes the justice) of play, cricket is considering giving its arbiters wrist-watch monitors to aid their judgment.

The rest of us are in danger of deferring to reflections in the stands, in tiny ones on the wrist.

Soccer's only sane path is to demonstrate its stringent physical checks on referees, and some evidence of their impartiality and integrity. We have every right to debate and criticize; we should be entitled to less condescending authoritarianism whenever evidence of bad refereeing is offered.

But we, in turn, must accept that referees are human. Their fallibility is part of the game and it is high time we became old-fashioned enough to view mistakes for what they are.

Otherwise we get the referees we deserve. Why, in such an unfair, brutally scrutinized arena, should professional men — doctors, lawyers, teachers, printers, floor cleaners — voluntarily and for expenses only have their egos and their honesty laid bare?

Only one referee at the World Cup earns his real living in the new technology that has been sent to judge him. He is Ali Bennasser, a computer scientist from Tunis, and as fate would have it the unfortunate man who has been saddled for life with the infamy of being known the world over as the referee against whom Maradona conned a fisted goal.

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OBSERVER

Out of Their League

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — President Reagan's underground attempt to outwit the Middle East at its own game ought to remind us of Nelson Algren's famous rules for survival, the two most famous of which are (1) never eat at a place called Mom's and (2) never play poker with a man named Doc.

The people running the president's private government were the kind who think they can clean out Doc in Las Vegas and handle Mom's hot-plate special without a stomach pump.

It's an old literary idea that produces the comedy of absurdity, now widely found in television sitcoms. In the White House amateurs' efforts to play secret diplomacy with nations where the amateur is somebody too dumb to be safe in the bazaar, sitcom material abounds.

In the gaudy cast of characters, for example, there is one Mumichuk Ghorbanifar, always described in the press as an "Iranian arms merchant." Ghorbanifar was apparently a vital source of information about life inside the ayatollah's Iran.

This information spoke of a "moderate" element that might be induced to be nicer toward the "Great Satan" — that's us — if we sold them guns.

Rather late in the game somebody at the CIA got the idea that Ghorbanifar, being an Iranian arms merchant, might have squelched his motives for encouraging this line of diplomacy, and hooked him up to a lie detector. On this, according to a government source cited by The New York Times, he lied about almost everything except his name.

In last weekend's deluge of leaks from the Senate's investigative report, the strange cake-and-Bible story re-emerged from obscurity. Last fall, remember, it was said that Robert McFarlane had gone secretly to Tehran bearing weapons, a cake and a Bible, but this report seemed so ridiculous that it vanished from the news.

Now, according to The Washington Post, the Senate report says McFarlane did indeed bring cake and Bible, that the cake was made in Israel and decorated with a choc-

olate key, and that the Bible was signed by President Reagan.

A cake? A chocolate-key decoration? What's that look like? You can't help wanting to know more about this cake. Why baked in Israel? Did it contain something important for somebody in Tehran, the way cakes for convicts are supposed to contain saws?

As for the millions that changed hands in the weapons sale, vast sums seem to have been misplaced, lost, skinned or stolen. The bank accounts kept by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North seem to be hopelessly muddled as the average civilian's checkbook.

Here is a government whose tax police can make life a horror and a misery for a \$30,000-a-year working stiff who loses his gasoline receipts, and it can't even guess how many millions it's lost because the National Security Council can't balance a checkbook.

Absurdities pop up on the fringes. There is now speculation that Patrick Buchanan, the salty talker of the White House staff, may run for president as the new darling of the stone-jaw conservatives.

It is hard to imagine a more appropriate presidential candidate for a sitcom than Buchanan, who is everything a presidential candidate must never be, such as an entertainer or — depending how you feel about his causes — an infuriating mischief maker.

He is a man who takes pleasure in raising the world's blood pressure about politics. He is, naturally, a newspaper columnist. It is a measure of how far this business has carried us into the nonsensical that there is not only talk of a newspaper columnist running for president, but that the talk is not laughed away as a burlesque on American life.

The dignity of the state is in collapse at the moment, just when it had begun to seem that one of Reagan's achievements had been its restoration. This is what happens when you let amateurs take on professionals in a part of the world where even the best American diplomacy can probably only hold off disaster one day at a time. President Reagan should have got those men out of the hot sun.

New York Times Service

Martha Clarke's 'Through Line' to Kafka

By Mel Gussow

New York Times Service

FOR almost four months Martha Clarke has been obsessed with Franz Kafka, working on a new theater piece based on his art and life. The process of creating the show has been painstaking, intuitive, highly collaborative and fragmentary. This continues to be true as the first off-Broadway preview on Feb. 3 approaches.

In Clarke's work, theater and dance are unified into a style of performance that lacks a name but not a dimension. Her pieces, marked by their precision and visual beauty, are performance art objects. Using a collage technique, an abstract method influenced by her years as a choreographer of modern dance, the director puts together movement, gesture, music, dramatic scenes — sometimes with dialogue, sometimes without — patterns of light and scenic design. The result, when it succeeds, produces in her words a "fractured clarity." Watching a Clarke theater piece, audiences have been known to sigh with pleasure.

In "The Garden of Earthly Delights," her exhilarating 1984 interpretation of the Hieronymus Bosch painting about heaven and hell, dancers — supported by wires — flew over the stage and over the heads of theatergoers, leaping and swirling like heavenly bodies. This serial ballet, to music by the composer Richard Peaslee, was only one of the show's numerous other worldly delights, as the director used the theater as an imagistic canvas in which to animate her impressions of the Bosch trip.

Last season in "Vienna: Lusthans" the director broadened her palette to include the disparate colors of an entire city — Vienna at the turn of the century. The walls of the set, seen through a scrim, were at a tilt, distorting our view into a dreamlike vision. In tableaux, men often in uniform, women in long dresses and petticoats, conjured up both the elegance and the decadence of this city of contradictions (the home of Klimt, Schiele and Schmitz, of Freud and of Hitler).

With these two major successes behind her and the new show about Kafka opening soon, Clarke is, at 42, at the top of her profession. Watching rehearsals of the Kafka work, I was fascinated by the depth and the detail of the exploration as she and her collaborators — the designers as well as the performers — researched, discussed and tried to understand their difficult subject.

Generally, the dancers were in one studio, actors in another. As the deadline approached, the work seemed to be in



By LINDA THE Washington Post

Clarke's Kafka: "Emotional and literal starvation."

disarray. Finally, one day in late December, the director discovered both a title and a theme, or "through-line." The title, "The Hunger Artist," came from the Kafka story which deals with a man whose profession is fasting and who eventually starves himself to death. The through-line is starvation and dying.

Through Clarke's life there has been a simultaneity of choice and chance; when she wanted to do something she had the opportunity to do it. She was born in 1944, the second child and only daughter of a financially secure Baltimore suburban couple. Her father, who died 12 years ago, was a lawyer and formerly a jazz musician and songwriter; her mother plays the piano. Her aunt, Shirley Clarke, the avant-garde

filmmaker, suggested the name Martha after Martha Graham. It was, as it turned out, a prophetic choice.

Beginning at age 6 Clarke studied dancing at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore and she also took art classes at the Baltimore Museum of Art. By 15 she was studying at the American Dance Festival in Connecticut, where she first saw the work of the choreographer Anna Sokolow. "I was knocked off my chair by the strong dramatic element."

The following year she applied to Juilliard School and was so highly regarded that she was encouraged to transfer there before her last year of high school. At Juilliard she studied dance with Louis Horst, a fierce taskmaster who drove her to greater time in his inspired her to greater efforts. Though Horst was an associate of Martha Graham, Clarke was less

drawn to the work of her namesake than to that of Anna Sokolow and Antony Tudor. She joined the Sokolow company, but after three years she felt artistically limited and moved on.

Shortly after graduating from Juilliard she married Philip Grauman, a young sculptor and a winner of a Prix de Rome. The two moved to Italy, where they immersed themselves in the world of art. Soon after they returned to the United States their son David (now 16) was born. When Grauman, whom she later divorced, was named an artist in residence at Dartmouth College, his wife was taken again by a desire to perform. Several young Dartmouth men had started the Phobolos Dance Theater, and their dance instructor, Alison Chase, and Clarke "elbowed" their way into the all-male company. What drew her to Phobolos was the group's "fireworks" and its "rediscovery of the body."

After seven years she left and, with the dancer Felix Blaska, formed Crownset. Soon she took a tentative step into theater, choreographing Stravinsky's "L'Historie du Soldat" at the Long Wharf Theater in New Haven, Connecticut.

Kafka's "A Metamorphosis in Minis" was her New York debut as a theater director. Lasting 35 minutes, this was a dense dramatization of Kafka's story, performed by the late David Rounds and Linda Hunt.

Some time later, Lyn Austin called the director and said she was applying for a National Endowment for the Arts grant for her theater group and needed a proposal. Austin got that grant and others and "The Garden of Earthly Delights" was created. The piece was a journey through time and space, beginning with primordial ooze and leading from the Garden of Eden to the Seven Deadly Sins and on to Hell. After its extended engagement at St. Clement's in New York, "Garden" toured America and Europe.

By this time she was creating "Vienna: Lusthans." Over a period of five months, the piece grew from a series of disjointed fragments into a seamless collage. There were moments when she and her collaborative team questioned their own creativity. One day, close to the first public performance, everything seemed to go awry. One dancer said, "This doesn't have a horse's ass to do with Vienna," a sentiment that seemed to echo from the entire company. Clarke slashed 20 minutes out of the piece, rearranged the scenes and compressed it into its final breathtaking form. "I have a terrible fear of things going on too long," she said.

Excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.

PEOPLE

Lady Bird Johnson Will \$1 Million for Flowers

Lady Bird Johnson says she has stipulated in her will that \$1 million of her estate be donated to the National Wildflower Research Center. Johnson, 74, the wife of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, helped establish the wildflower center in 1982 with donations of \$125,000 and 60 acres (24 hectares) of land east of Austin, Texas. "I have been blessed with God's bounty, and it gives me great joy to put it back into God's great earth," Johnson said in prepared remarks for a speech in San Antonio.

The British publisher Alja Mehta has been named president and editor-in-chief of the Alfred A. Knopf publishing house, the company's parent firm announced. Mehta, publishing director of Pan Books Ltd. in London, succeeds Robert A. Gottlieb, who next month becomes editor of The New Yorker magazine, succeeding William Shawn. Robert L. Bernstein, the Random House chairman, said Mehta, 44, has that rare ability to publish commerce and quality.

Mehta was recommended by Gottlieb and will assume his new position in March.

Two fantasy stories won the 1987 Newbery and Caldecott medals, awards considered the Pulitzer Prizes of children's literature. The awards, given annually by the Association for Library Service to Children, were announced Monday. Sid Fleischman won the John Newbery Medal, honoring distinguished writing for children, for "The Whipping Boy." The illustrator Richard Egielski won the Randolph Caldecott Medal for excellence in children's picture books. Mehta was recommended by Gottlieb and will assume his new position in March.

Dustin Hoffman said he doubted whether he, Robert De Niro or Al Pacino — all of whom were sitting at the same dinner table — would ever have become actors if it hadn't been for Eli Kazan. Warren Beatty wrote in to describe Kazan as the head of a vast family of stage and screen artists. They were among many such tributes offered Monday night at a dinner for Kazan, the director whose work has encompassed some of the major works for stage and screen of the last half century.

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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS
OPPORTUNITIES
INSIDE
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INTERNATIONAL
HERALD TRIBUNE
TODAY ON PAGE 11

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